APRIL 19, 1949

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

The Case For The Treaty

WE AGREE with Mr. Walter Lippmann that it is foolish to attempt to argue that the adoption of the North Atlantic Treaty has anything to do with the carrying out of the purposes of the United Nations. It has no more to do with those purposes than the infiltration of the Soviet regime into Poland, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Bulgaria and Rumania has. All that needs to be argued about it is that it is not forbidden by the Charter, any more than that infiltration is, and that it is a natural, legitimate, and indeed probably inevitable result of the principle of independent national sovereignty upon which the United Nations was based at the imperative demand of the U.S.S.R. itself.

If those who oppose the treaty like to claim that it is power politics they are at full liberty to do so. There is nothing discreditable about power politics when used by those who have not accepted an obligation not to use them, and nobody in the United Nations has accepted any such obligation. Those who proclaim that considerations of power have been abolished in international relations are either deceived by others, deceived by themselves, or busy trying to do some deceiving—usually the last one of the three.

When you are practising power politics it is important that you should practise them well; and the North Atlantic Treaty is good power politics—especially if properly backed up with power, a matter about which Canada will have to be careful.

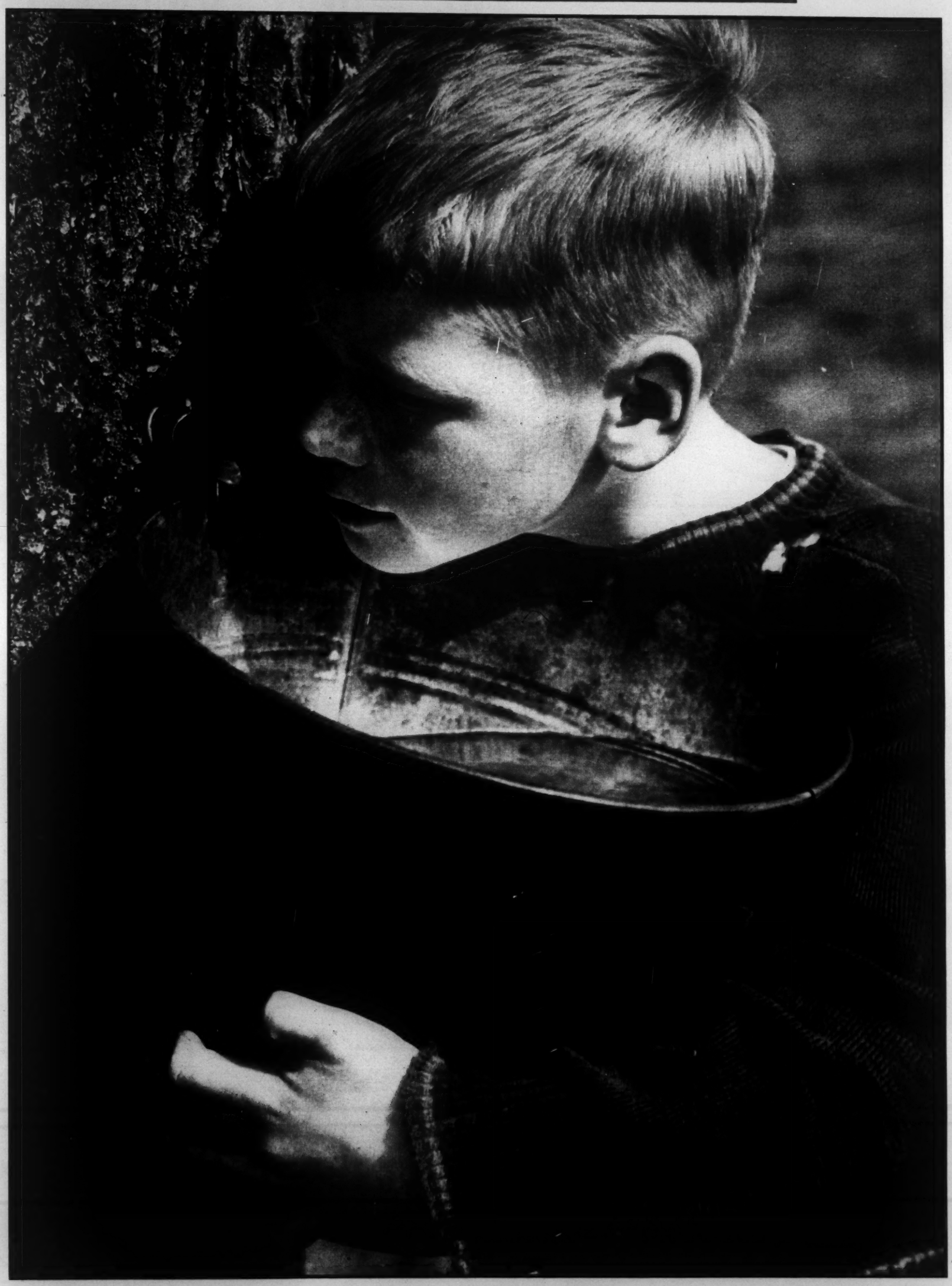
Rights of the Dead

THE Ontario legislature, by unanimous vote of the Conservative members and against the unanimous opposition of all other parties, has torn up the will of the late Joseph Atkinson and ordered that a different disposition be made of his estate, valued at a good many million dollars, than that which the will provided for. It has done so by means of an Act which, in so far as it deals with gifts and testamentary dispositions to be made in the future, is probably a sound and useful piece of legislation. Nothing would have been simpler than to confine it to gifts and testamentary dispositions to be made in the future, by inserting the word "hereafter" before the words "given to or vested in any person for any religious, charitable, educational or public purpose", or by adding to the exception clause (which at present contains only the case of religious denominations, which for obvious reasons the legislators did not dare to attack) a further phrase such as "or to any interest arising out of a testamentary disposition the maker of which died before this Act came into force."

Since a delay of seven years is granted before the interests referred to have to be disposed of, there remains the possibility that the Act may be amended in this sense before it takes effect. We do not regard it as absolutely certain that the Conservative party will have a majority in the Ontario legislature throughout that period, and no other party seems to approve of the legislation.

The universal and natural objection to the use of the sovereign power to alter testamentary dispositions is due to the fact that the testator, once deceased, can no longer accommodate his arrangements to any new requirements of the law. Mr. Atkinson's desire was to leave his two newspapers in the hands of a self-perpetuating trust which would administer them in accordance with the policies which he himself had followed. When he died it was perfectly lawful to do so; today it has been made unlawful, and his trustees, who are asked by his will to keep these newspapers in their own hands, are required to dispose of them for cash and invest the proceeds in trustee securities (a one-tenth interest excepted). It may be against the public interest that business enterprises should be owned by perpetual trusts (unless

(*Continued on Page Five*)



"LAST OF THE SAP FLOW". A rural Ontario study, photographed by Stafford Johnston of Mitchell.

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THE FIRST COMPLETE RANGE OF POSTWAR MOTOR CARS

The Studebaker Champion Regal DeLuxe

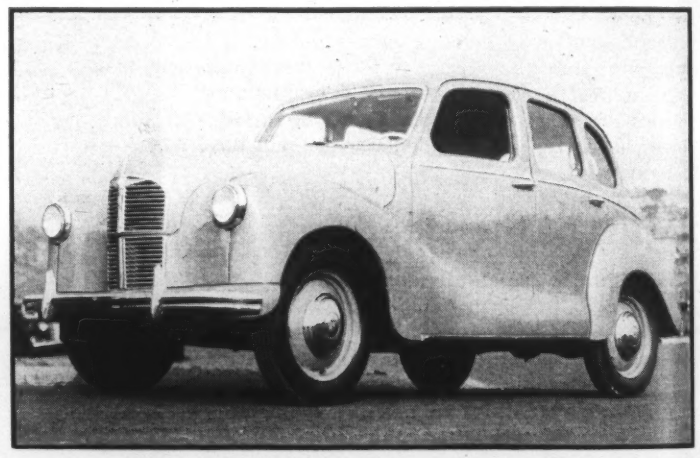
AN ALBUM representative of all the new models presented by SATURDAY NIGHT in a pictorial survey of motoring for 1949. In full stride, after the difficulties of the postwar years, the manufacturers have made driving easier, safer and more enjoyable than ever before. All this year's cars feature greater riding comfort, greater visibility and ease of handling, coupled with bold and distinctive new styling. For Canadian motorists familiar only with pre-war cars, 1949 is a year of new and thrilling experience and wider horizons. The range of choice is wide.

The new Ford-built Monarch Sedan

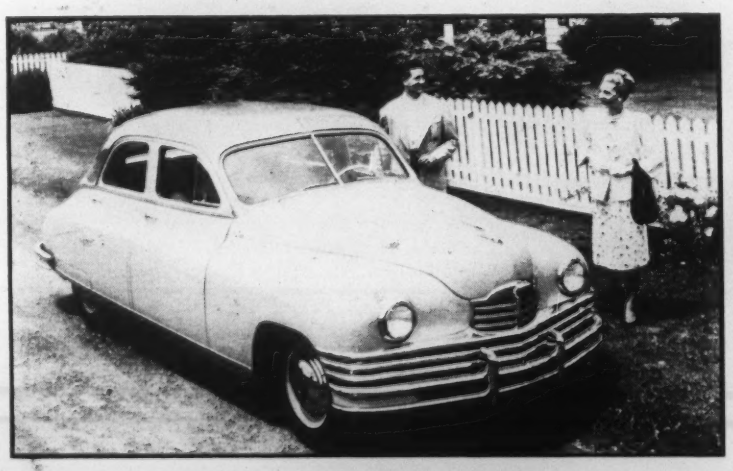
The Fraser Manhattan for 1949

The Chevrolet Styline DeLuxe Sport Coupe

The new DeSoto Four-Door Sedan

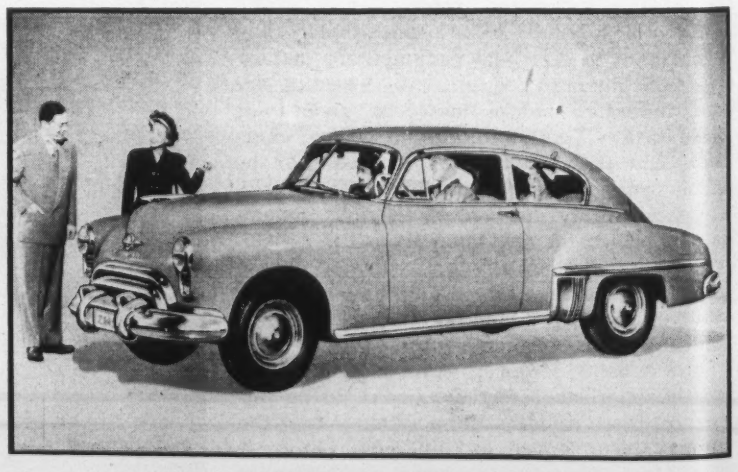


The Austin "A 40" Devon Four-Door Sedan



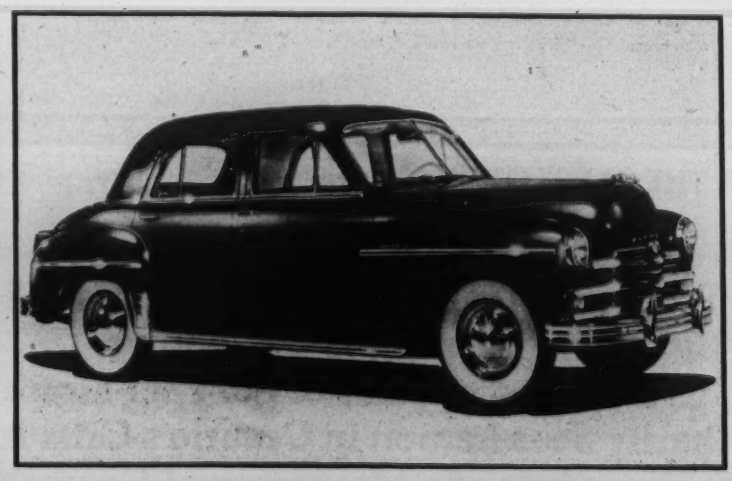
The Packard DeLuxe Eight Touring Sedan

The Hillman Minx for 1949

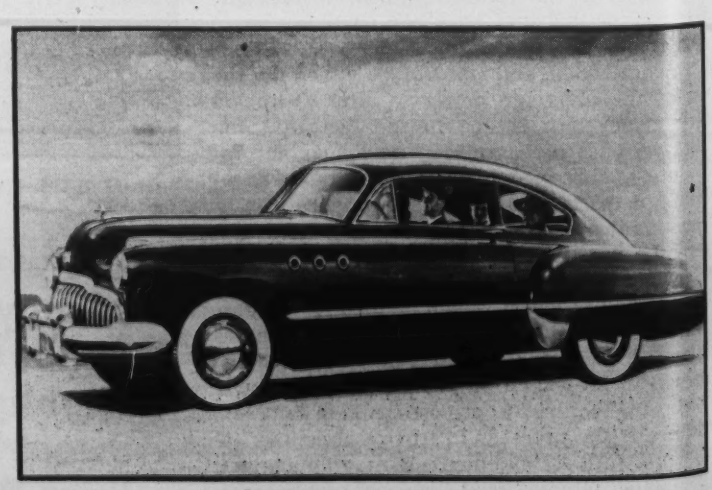


The 1949 "Futuramic" Oldsmobile, Series 76

The Meteor — the latest Ford creation



The Plymouth Special DeLuxe Four-Door Sedan



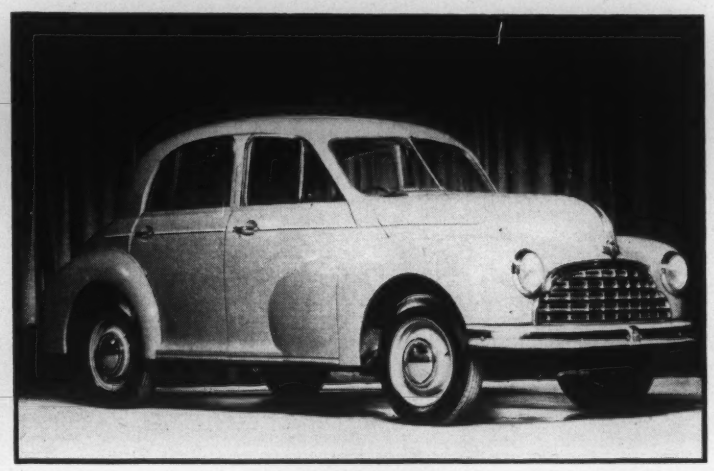
The 1949 Buick Super Sedanette

The new 1949 Nash Airflyte

The Standard 1949 Vanguard

The Chrysler Windsor Club Coupe

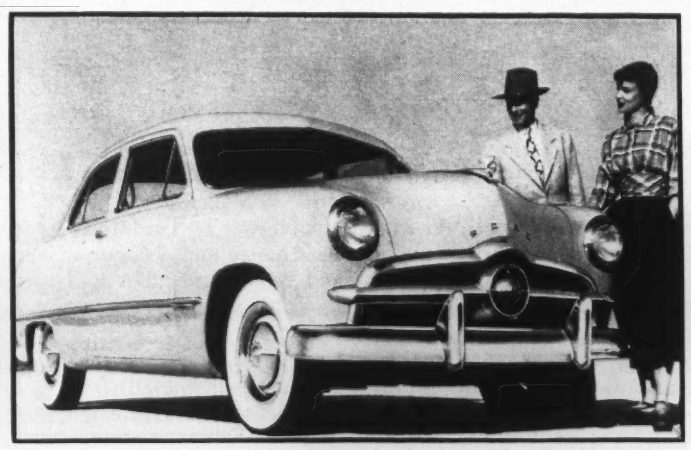
The new 1949 Mercury, by Ford



The Morris Oxford

General Motors' new 1949 Pontiac

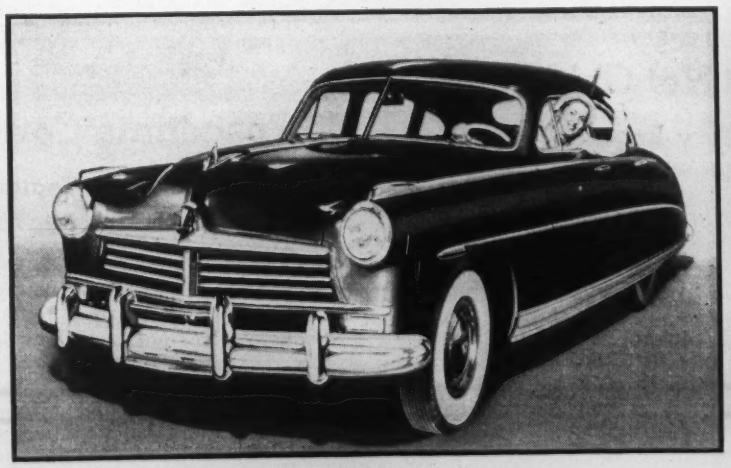
The 1949 Austin Atlantic



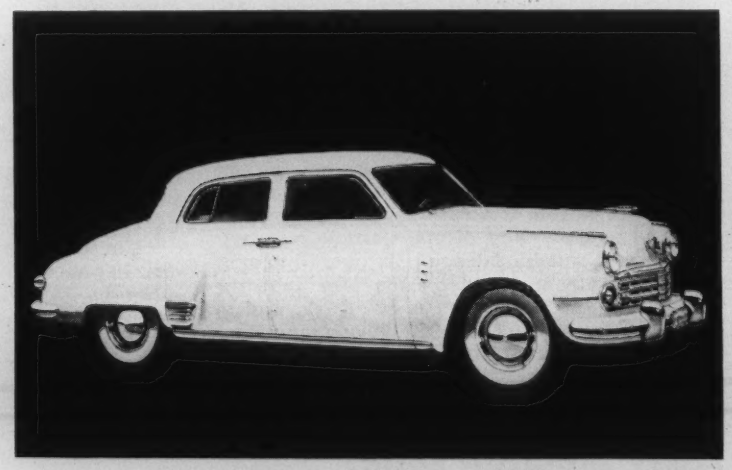
The new Ford for 1949

The 1949 Kaiser Virginian

The new 1949 Cadillac Sedan



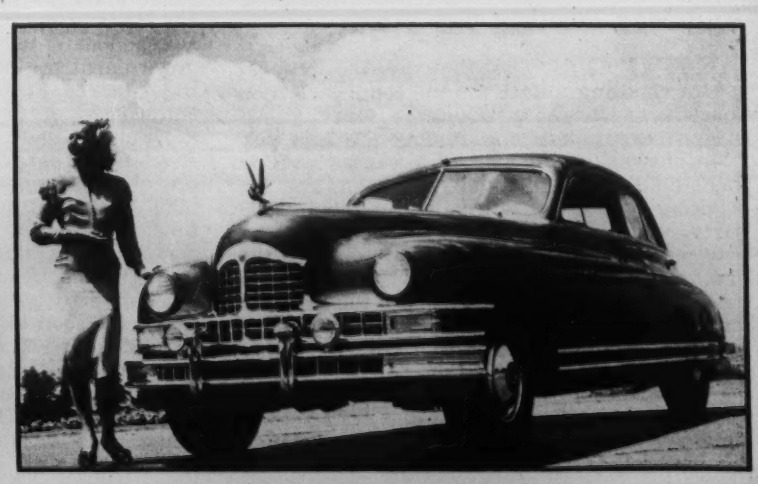
The Hudson Commodore Eight Sedan



The Studebaker Land Cruiser for 1949

The Rootes Group Humber Hawk

The British Vauxhall, available from G.M.



The Packard Custom Eight

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

The Strategy Emerges

Drew Revitalized Final Session But Policy Awaits Testing

THE Easter adjournment provides a convenient pause for a few political assessments. The final session of the 20th Parliament—the St. Laurent-Drew session, so far as the House of Commons is concerned—has lasted 52 days to date and its tone and character can be considered as well established. With a general election only weeks away, and all the business of holding constituency conventions, choosing candidates, party campaigning and concocting party literature now in high gear, the time has arrived when the broad strategy begins to emerge. Having in mind the colossal exposure of the pollsters and crystal-gazers in the United States last November, we can confidently look for more moderation among our political prophets than usual, and an excess supply of hedging, stalling and "on the one hand this: on the other that" sort of examination of the forthcoming battle.

No one can gainsay the fact that the substitution of George Drew for John Bracken has re-vitalized the federal Conservative party. It was a painful, major operation on the party leadership, but it had to be done, and it has borne ample fruit. The state of John Bracken's health, one may be permitted now to surmise, had very little to do with it. The blunt fact was that John Bracken, even had he possessed the exuberant super-health of a Bernarr Macfadden magazine-cover-type, lacked the parliamentary qualities needed to bring the long moribund Conservative party back to a position where they could seriously contend for the control of the House. George Drew had the qualities, or some of them, to do the job; and he has more than measured up to expectations. John Bracken was slow, deliberate, reflective, non-combative, constructive, cooperative, objective and scientific: a very good man indeed in the right niche. But the Progressive-Conservative party, if it was to stand any chance at all in the early future, wanted rather different qualities.

George Drew is very strong where Bracken was weak: events, I am sure, will demonstrate that the member for Carleton is weak where Bracken was strong. But at the moment what was needed was a pugnacious, truculent, fearless and fluent free-for-all aggressor, with a gift of gab, nimble in his footwork, with the personal magnetism of a leader, and a resourceful command over emotive and persuasive language. There was really only one Conservative in Canada with such qualities; and the party reached down into Queen's Park and conscripted him: although one would not wish to leave the impression that it was too difficult to persuade him to exchange Toronto for Ottawa.

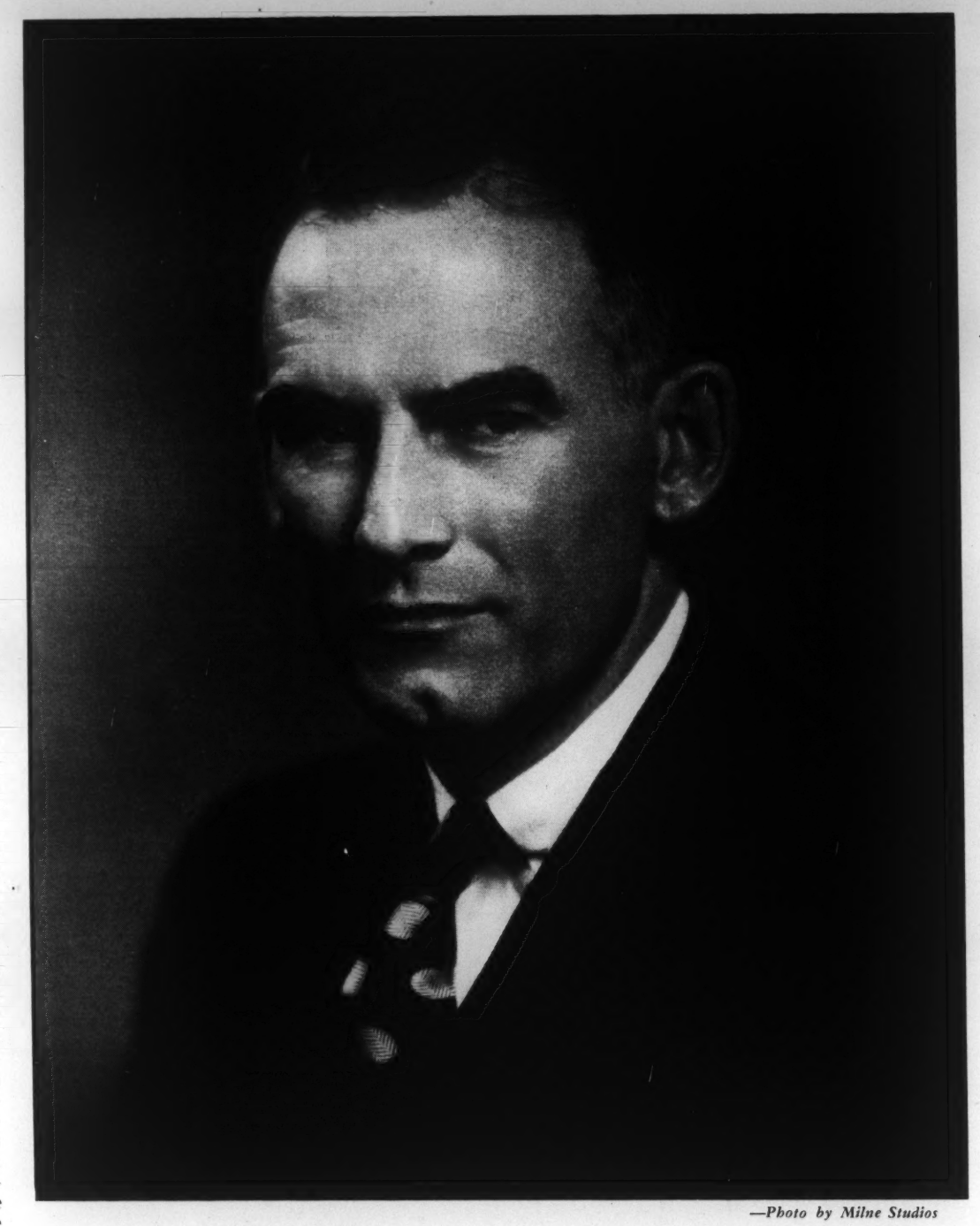
Anyone who has seen George Drew in action in the House or at Conferences knows that he is lightning-fast on repartee, possesses an instant flow or roll of language, including invective and obloquy, and displays ample resourcefulness and self-confidence. His overall tactics are sound, being based on the idea that the business of the Opposition is to attack, and to attack again; and to keep the government busily defending itself. His long-term strategy on national policy has still to be tested.

Early Election Date?

Conditions Can Hardly Get Better And May Possibly Get Worse

AS IS FREQUENTLY the case, the business of choosing a date for the coming election consists of weighing strong reasons against even stronger ones and finding the best possible answer. There will be losses as well as gains no matter which date is chosen; and the thinking of the top strategists in the Liberal party seemed earlier to have been hovering between June and September or October. In the past two or three weeks the conviction seems to have been reached that the sooner the Liberals go to the country the better, even if that means that the Prime Minister must fight an election without even having had time to become adequately known to the Canadian people.

Some of the arguments for the earliest possible election stand out on the surface. Things are very prosperous at the moment; they can hardly get better, and may get worse. Again, if the government is to get due credit for its tax reductions, it must appeal to the people while they are still fresh in mind. A light harvest in western Canada may start a chain of economic reactions of an unpleasant nature; and while the general condition of the cereal harvest may already be evident enough in late June or early July, a drought is much more conclusive in September when the cold facts of per-acre yield and estimated total crop are final and irrevocable.



—Photo by Milne Studios

NEW DEAN OF ENGINEERING at the University of Toronto is Kenneth F. Tupper, one of Canada's leading authorities on atomic energy and jet propulsion. He comes to S.P.S. from the Chalk River Atomic project and will succeed Dr. C. R. Young on July 1.

A 64-Seat Net Gain

That Is The Tory Requirement For An Overall Majority

THERE is more confidence in Progressive-Conservative ranks than has been apparent for 19 years; and a sober appraisal of the situation by any objective observer would uncover some sound reasons for the current elation. Their position has certainly improved: whether it has improved enough to ensure a victory is another question entirely. But the public opinion polls certainly show considerable betterment in the past year.

The new spirit in the House and in the Party is contagious; people like to back a potential winner. The present government has been in office about 23 of the past 28 years; and the cry "It is time for a change" or "A new broom sweeps clean" will be difficult to answer. Any government begins to die as soon as it is born: it begins to make enemies, and to lose the enthusiasm of its once-zealous supporters. It accumulates barnacles or develops deadwood. Even the greatest governments—and the record of the King administration of 1935-45 will take some beating—begin to tarnish through time. If the St. Laurent administration is beaten in the next election it will be largely through such factors, not because it has failed the Canadian people.

It is too soon to proclaim a Conservative victory, of course. The Dewey forces in the United States had far brighter prospects last summer of winning their own election and then came a terrible cropper. The Drew party has a big job ahead. To win, it must make very substantial inroads into Quebec, hold its own in Ontario, gain a lot of seats in the Maritimes, get back part of Manitoba, improve its standing in British Columbia and Alberta. It must have *a net gain* of 64 seats for an overall majority: it will take a virtual landslide of opinion in Canada to accomplish this.

The victories in Digby-Annapolis-Kings and Nicolet-Yamaska may have engendered too much confidence. In both ridings, local factors played a very large part. The Conservatives must also remember their recent losses in Yale, B.C. and in York-Sunbury, N.B., and they must take into account the recent rise of the C.C.F. in Ontario.

No Peacetime Controls

Report Of The Price Commission Vindicates Government View

THE Royal Commission on Prices was appointed at a time (July 1948) when the cost of living in Canada had jumped 20 points in the previous twelve months and was seriously reducing the real income of all fixed-income classes, including pensioners. In light of the effectiveness of government intervention during the war, this sharp postwar inflation was causing very widespread clamor for determined re-imposition of controls and subsidies. The C.C.F. party was the channel through which much of this agitation was funnelled toward the government of the day. The Labor-Progressive party, always keen to exploit any promising political situation, also got behind the demands.

The government saw no real relief through the restoration of controls or subsidies: but its only valid solution, higher productivity for the same pay, was politically unpalatable. Hence the appointment of a Royal Commission, which would serve the purpose of persuading the consumer that something was being done; and would almost certainly vindicate the policy adopted by the government.

The Royal Commission does, indeed, support the technical advice the Ministry received a year ago when it declined to attempt to restore controls and employ large-scale subsidies. It notes, of course, that the present government has adopted as a primary objective "full employment and high national income"; and it very properly observes that such an aim may require government intervention to a degree which may be generally inacceptable.

Passing Show

MOSCOW is to be made "one of the great capitals of the world"—Das Kapital in fact.

•

One drawback about suppressing all the ideas you disapprove of is that after a while you don't know what you do disapprove of.

•

Korean Communists are said to have shot the wrong woman by mistake. Somebody will be on the carpet for wasting good bullets.

•

We're sorry for the Prince Edward Islanders. They have to quit talking about "the island province".

•

Gregory Clark says that April Fool's Day has gone into a decline. Not, surely, for lack of what it was named after?

•

Ireland is now a republic, but for obvious reasons its army is not the Irish Republican Army.

•

He who lives with a dentist must learn to

get fond of brushing his teeth.

•

The popularity of the cyclical budget seems to be a bit cyclical.

•

Gross-Hysteria (Get It?)

A place where no-one needs to shop,
Such my idea of paradise is.
I hate the stores, I hate the wares,
But most of all I hate the prices.

J. E. P.

•

Taxes are down, the Atlantic Pact is signed, television is coming, stocks are booming, spring is coming, and yet a shadow hangs over us; the Quebec maple sugar crop will be below par.

•

U.S. is said to have some Communist barbers. They can cut our hair, but we feel very nervous about letting them near us with a razor.

•

Lucy says she thinks Canada will probably get a good national song when it has enough national feeling to compose one.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

these perpetual trusts are religious bodies, in which case the Ontario legislature holds that it is all right); but it is highly questionable whether the damage done to the public interest by allowing the Atkinson Foundation to continue would not be less than the damage done to the confidence of testators by the use of the sovereign power to prohibit the carrying out of the wishes of this particular testator, whose views happen to be obnoxious to a majority of the members of the legislature.

Mr. McCullagh's Thinking

THE position of Mr. C. George McCullagh in the Atkinson Foundation matter is full of interest. He is the publisher of one, and the owner of the other, of the only two newspapers which have given an unqualified support to the measure for breaking up the Foundation. He has stated that he is in no way interested, as owner of the *Star's* chief competitor, in effecting any change in the *Star's* ownership; and it is our own view, already stated in these columns, that as a competitor the *Star* would be much more effective under good personal ownership than it could possibly be in the hands of a charitable trust, even though dominated by a Hindmarsh and another Atkinson. It has also been stated on Mr. McCullagh's behalf, by many persons, that he had nothing to do with the preparation of the new legislation. We are therefore left to the conclusion that he either knew nothing about it until it was introduced, or knew a little about it and felt that it was not something about which he should concern himself. We cannot decide which of these two possibilities we find the more charming.

On the other hand there is no doubt that as publisher of the *Globe and Mail* and owner of the *Telegram* Mr. McCullagh strongly supported the Bill introduced by Mr. Frost, even when it was a great deal more ruthless than in its final form. This cannot have been because of a desire to lessen the competitive efficiency of the *Star*, although several of the supporters of the Bill in the legislature were unwise enough to state that one of the main objects of the legislation was to prevent unfair competition between business enterprises which have to produce a profit and business enterprises run for charity. This is a most dangerous argument from Mr. McCullagh's standpoint, because the terms of the Atkinson will were perfectly well known when he bought the *Telegram*, and he must therefore either have been quite satisfied with the competitive position of the two enterprises on the basis of the price which he paid for that paper, or else must have had some inkling that any disadvantages from which the *Telegram* might suffer were going to be remedied by the legislature.

Endowing a Policy

IF WE ELIMINATE the argument of unfair competition as one which could not present itself to Mr. McCullagh's mind, no matter how much it did so to the mind of Mr. Frost or of this or that other member of the legislature majority, it seems to us that we are forced to fall back on the argument that it is not proper for a particular political viewpoint to be financed (more or less in perpetuity) by a testator by having a vehicle of dissemination placed at its disposal which will not have to earn a profit or even to pay its way. We believe this to be the argument which had most weight with the persons who devised and supported the Charitable Gifts Act with any serious and well-considered motives in mind. (We do not regard a dislike of Mr. Atkinson's views as a serious and well-considered motive.) And we assume that it must have been the argument in the mind of Mr. McCullagh.

Stated in the briefest possible form, this argument is that a perpetual trust should not own a controlling interest in a vehicle for the dissemination of opinion. That is not, of course, the principle underlying the new law, which is much broader, since it forbids trustees of trusts "for any religious, charitable, educational or public purpose" to hold a controlling interest in "any business that is carried on for gain or profit." But we doubt whether the legislators paid much attention to the possibility of a religious foundation owning and operating a packing plant or a steamship line. They naturally did not quite like to legislate for newspapers alone, but newspapers were certainly the subject that filled their minds.

"WELL, GUESS I DIDN'T RECKON HE'D BE QUITE SO UGLY!

It is important to note that this argument has nothing to do with exemption from inheritance tax. If it is against the public interest for a perpetual trust to own a newspaper without payment of inheritance tax, it is equally against the public interest (on this ground) for it to own a newspaper after payment of inheritance tax. The legislature presumably holds this view also, for there is not a word in the new law about taxes; the trustee must get rid of all but one-tenth of any business that is "vested in" him as a trust for religious, charitable, educational or public purposes, and that is all there is to it.

Now we are very dubious about this whole proposition. We can see no reason why Mr. McCullagh should not leave the *Telegram* to a self-perpetuating body of trustees composed of Mr. Drew, Mr. Frost, Mr. Duplessis and Mr. Dalgleish, with instructions to drive the Liberal party out of power and keep it out for all future time. That is a perfectly proper objective, though it may be argued that it is one which should not be pursued without the payment of inheritance taxes on the capital investment when the trust is first set up, if the law is such as to require such payment. The point is that when Mr. Atkinson left the *Star* to a self-perpetuating body composed of rather different persons, the law quite definitely did not require the payment of inheritance taxes, and the legislature has now taken the *Star* away from that body by what we regard as a very unwise, if not improper, use of the sovereign power.

In the Legislature

WE SHOULD perhaps make some apology to readers in other provinces for the space which we have devoted to the Ontario Act Respecting Certain Charitable and Other Gifts, which does not directly affect persons outside of the province. But we can assure such readers that this legislation will not be without effect in any part of Canada. It sets a precedent, backed by all the authority of a Conservative majority in a great legislature, for a species of interference with the estate of a deceased testator which is, we think, entirely novel in Canada, and which is quite certain to be imitated.

It is also important as affording an evidence of the influence which can be exerted by a powerful newspaper, not upon public opinion, which we believe to be still hostile to the retroactive feature in the measure, but upon the members of the legislature. There was very little enthusiasm for this Bill among the members who eventually voted for it. All the work upon it was done by the two gentlemen who are the leading contenders for the premiership. The one important concession made during the discussion, the substitution of seven years for three years as the period allowed for the breaking up of any controlling interest held by a trust, was forced by members who wanted to be able to say to their constituents that the Act would not be effective until after another general election and the *Globe and Mail* was unable to conceal its disappointment that this concession was made at all.

Some shocking misrepresentations were made in the course of debate. The *Globe and Mail* ascribed to Mr. Frost the statement that the 1929 Dependants' Relief Act was equally retroactive; we have been unable to find any such statement in the Hansard of the speech to which the newspaper referred it, and in any case the truth is that the Act in question ends with the words: "shall have effect as to the estate of any person dying on or after the day upon which it receives the royal assent," so we hope that Mr. Frost said nothing of the kind.

Man of Affairs

SIR JAMES GRIGG would seem to be the outstanding proof that if there are classes in Great Britain it is extremely easy to move from one class to the other. He was the son of an impecunious Bournemouth carpenter, and he became principal private secretary to five Chancellors of the Exchequer, finance member of the government of India, and finally Secretary of State for War in the Churchill coalition cabinet. He attained these positions by reason of an acute practical intelligence, especially in the sphere of money and credit; and his "Prejudice and Judgment", a volume of reminiscences published by Clarke Irwin ($4.25), is fascinating for its man-of-affairs comments on the great problems of the last quarter-century.

He holds, for example, that the root cause of the breakdown of the gold standard in Britain was "the prevalence throughout Labor circles of the basic doctrine, which has reached its finest flower today, that the way to social justice and prosperity is to take all you can from the rich and enterprising and give it to the weekly wage-earner, or the unemployed." By 1947 it had, he suggests, become clear "that we have eaten our cake and also that the Keynesian technique of 'full employment' by no means necessarily ensures 'maximum production'." Sir James thinks that many Keynesians were far too Keynesian and took for immutable dogmas what the founder would have treated as interesting experiments. An Appendix includes most valuable estimates of six great British commanders, headed by Alanbrooke, Montgomery and Alexander.

Communism and Capital

IN A letter elsewhere in this issue Mrs. Endicott, of the *Far Eastern Newsletter* raises the question of the "exploitation" of labor in China by foreign capital. We thoroughly approve of the *Newsletter's* advice that western countries should do their trading with China "on a strictly commercial basis in such a way that Chinese sovereignty and self-respect are not at stake." This does not however quite meet the requirements in regard to long-term capital investment, which Mrs. Endicott and the Communist government both seem to regard as desirable. Trading on a strictly commercial basis can be paid for at the time of the trade. Capital investment is repaid only by interest or profits over a long period of time, and Mrs. Endicott and the Communist government are in agreement that the taking of this interest or these profits must be made secondary to the establishment of "a proper living standard of the workers".

The term "proper living standard" has no exact meaning. It is no doubt quite true that the population of China has for a long time "remained at subsistence or starvation levels". The population of China is 463½ millions, and its density per square mile is 120; and much of the area of the country is of low productive power. It is a basic principle of economics that the value of labor is limited to the productive power of such labor when applied to the marginal natural resources, those which are just worth working and no more. The size and density of the population combined with the fact that other nations will not accept Chinese emigration are the basic reasons for the low Chinese standard of living.

It could be considerably improved by the application of capital for the development of natural resources which at present are not worth developing because of lack of transportation, power or machinery. But the process of improvement by this means must inevitably be very slow, and since the capital cannot possibly be provided by the Chinese themselves it will not be provided unless guarantees of an attractive return are made available. The principles of Communism, and the past behavior of Communist governments in other countries, make it impossible for anyone to rely on such guarantees when offered by a Communist Chinese government.

Drama Festival

THE Dominion Drama Festival finals will be held in this city during the week of April 25, and since it is many years since such an event has been held in Toronto it is possible that some local theatre-lovers may fail to realize the excellence of the entertainment, and the artistic satisfaction, provided by the great majority of these picked entries from all over the Dominion. Only one Toronto entry has reached the finals. Complaint has been heard that no entry at all has been accepted from certain provinces, but the competition has never been run on the basis of sending the top entry of each region to the finals; rather the regional adjudicator selects the dozen best entries, as he considers them, from all the performances which he sees in his tour throughout Canada. (In the case of a close run for the lowest position he probably strains a little to give preference to an entry from a region which would otherwise be unrepresented, but that is as far as he should go under the standing rules.)

It has occasionally happened that a regional adjudicator has recommended for the finals an entry which was not actually good enough to have any right there; and the result has never been beneficial to anybody. It is far better that the dozen best entries as selected by the regional adjudicator should be brought together for the finals, no matter where they come from, than that all the finalists should be the winners of their regional competition, no matter how inferior some of them may be to the second and third entries in other regions. Stress has been laid on the argument that the finals have an educative effect on even the poorest of the participants, and that this educative effect should be distributed over the ten provinces, but the educative benefit to the producer and players of a markedly inferior entry can never be as great as the educative benefit to those of a really good entry, and we would much rather see the dozen best performances brought together than an assemblage of performances, each of which is top in its region, but some of which might be as low as fortieth or fiftieth place in the markings awarded by the regional adjudicator.

ODE TO APRIL THIRTIETH

I VIEW thee with inimical dismay;
I hate, detest, abhor and execrate thee;
The calendar's most miserable day.
I nominate thee.

Last year I prayed thou never wouldst return;
A curse, a pox upon thy grim attendance,
Thou sole day of the year I truly yearn
For more dependents.

I fill the form, and try to keep my mind
Alert to follow all of the instructions:
Alas! Each year I never seem to find
Enough deductions.

Against my taxable income's aggregate,
My charities are almost microscopic. . .
Why couldn't I have been, through 'forty-eight
More philanthropic?

J. E. P.

Money Problems Are Hamstringing Our Canadian Universities

By RODNEY GREY

Canadian universities face a crisis in their business affairs. To maintain present standards and to make the necessary additions to plant, they must have more money. They can get it only from increased government grants, from appeals to the private citizen and from fee increases. Increases in fees seem likely to do the country no good, for they make university education even more difficult to achieve.

Below are set out the main factors involved in the present financial difficulty facing our universities. The particular problems of several main groups of colleges are outlined.

ACROSS CANADA, university undergraduates are busy with spring examinations. But the professors, the heads of university departments, principals, presidents, and boards of governors are wrestling with a problem, also. It is the problem of university finances: How can Canada's universities pay their way? 1949-50 is the year of readjustment — to smaller registrations and smaller purses.

One factor that makes this year the crisis year is that the student veteran population is falling. While the veterans created many special problems of overcrowding, they have been an important source of revenue since 1945. In addition to their fees, grants were made by the federal government to the universities to cover extra expenses incurred on behalf of the veterans. There are now 22,562 veterans attending our universities; next year the figure is expected to be substantially lower, with few veterans in the first and second years.

But fees are not the only source of income. Government grants and interest from endowments are the others. Returns from endowments have shrunk because of the fall in interest rates since the endowments were set up. To keep up the old rate of return, universities that rely upon endowments must increase them. Because large capital gifts are getting rare, universities are now asking for smaller gifts from greater numbers.

Not only are endowment revenues down, but all-round costs of running a university are up. Costs of operating existing plant have risen, like other costs. There is pressure on salaries and wages that must be met if universities are going to be able to command the services of the best-trained men. As more opportunities open for the university trained, it becomes more difficult for universities to compete with business and government for their services. Yet they must compete, if university standards are to be maintained.

Competitive Business

In addition to costs of operating universities at their present sizes, there is the fact that more is demanded from universities. Education is a competitive business. If a Canadian university is to compete with American universities, it must offer more courses and more advanced instruction. It must add to library and research facilities. Universities need funds for new laboratories and libraries, new residences and new professors. That need is accentuated by the fact that during the depression and war years, our universities stood still; they have an accumulated need for new plant.

Educators expect that though student veteran registration will fall, the total university population will remain high. The crowding of university campuses for the past four years is not to be tolerated as a permanent condition; even the reduced population of the next few years, as registration finds its level, will strain facilities of most Canadian universities.

There are thus three factors making operating costs higher: the general rise in costs, the need for more advanced and varied equipment to maintain standards, and the need for expansion to take care of a permanently greater number of students.

How are the universities meeting this problem? There are three sources of more money: higher fees, greater government grants, more endowment. Each university is attempting to solve its particular problem by a combination of all three methods, though there is a general conviction that fees should be raised only as a last measure.

Says Principal Wallace of Queen's, now conducting a campaign for more endowment: "Qualifications for admission should be intellectual, rather than financial . . . the university must increase her revenues without raising student fees still higher. The annual government grant is helpful, but by no means large enough to cover the gap between the amount paid by students and the cost of operations. In a normal year, 30 per cent of operational costs should come from endowment."

His comments underline two points: first, the need to keep fees at present levels, and second, the position of the private, non-denominational universities. Fees are now more or less equal across Canada, despite recent increases at Toronto, and at Saskatchewan. They are generally higher than fees at state universities in the United States.

Rely Upon Grants

There are four major private non-denominational colleges: Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's, and Western Ontario. The colleges and universities that are connected with religious organizations have a call upon the funds of those groups, but the colleges that are non-sectarian are without this major source of income. They must rely upon grants from provincial governments or appeals to the general public, particularly to their own graduates, if they are to avoid raising fees.

President G. Edward Hall of the University of Western Ontario has stated his fears of fee increases. "The next three years can be the most critical period in the history of Canadian universities. The great burden of meeting current revenue is passed on to increased student fees. With fees going up and up, we're making university education available only for those who can afford it. It is becoming exclusive, when it should be a privilege available for all capable of receiving it."

Dr. Hall points out that in 1925 when Western had 690 students, the provincial government grant was $300,000, and met 66 per cent of revenue needed. Last year, with 4,600 students, the grant was $350,000, only 29 per cent of the money needed. That is the problem the private non-sectarian universities face.

Special Needs

Another group that faces special needs are the western universities, financed by the various provincial governments. Their problems are special because they are financially creatures of the provincial governments. They do not, because they can not, rely heavily upon endowments. The governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia have in effect, undertaken to maintain their universities. In each province there is only one university for a student to attend, and if he cannot get the sort of education that he wants there he will probably have to go to eastern Canada for an alternative. That very much favors the wealthy student.

The western universities have always faced difficult financial problems. They have not wealthy populations to contribute to large endowment funds; their governments have sharply oscillating revenues because the prices of their products move sharply up and down with conditions

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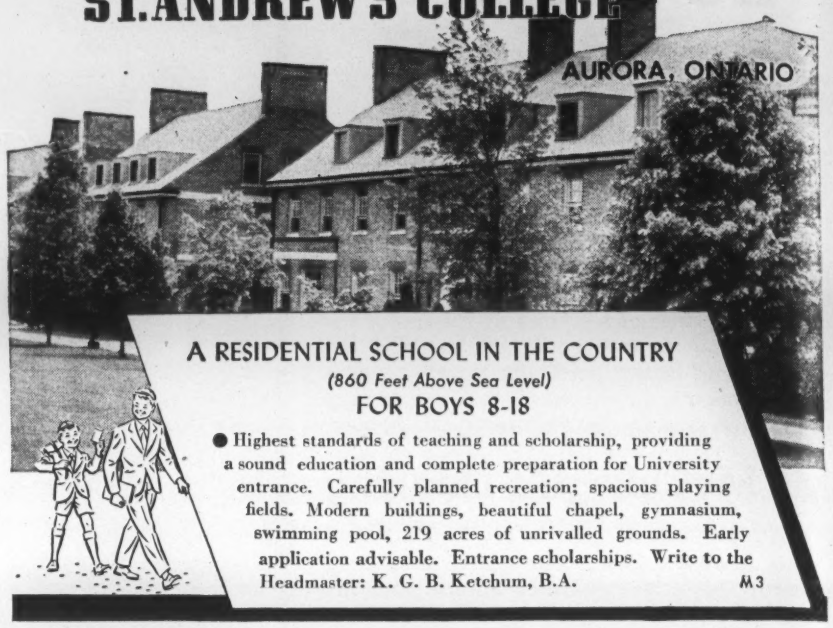

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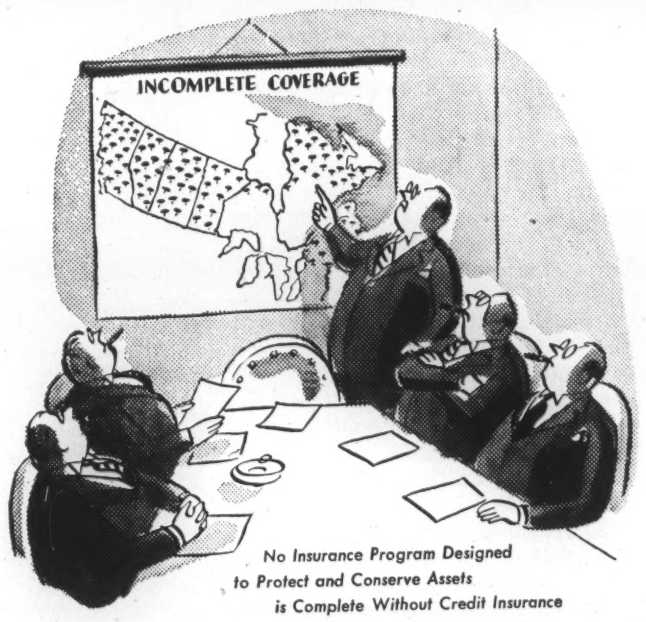

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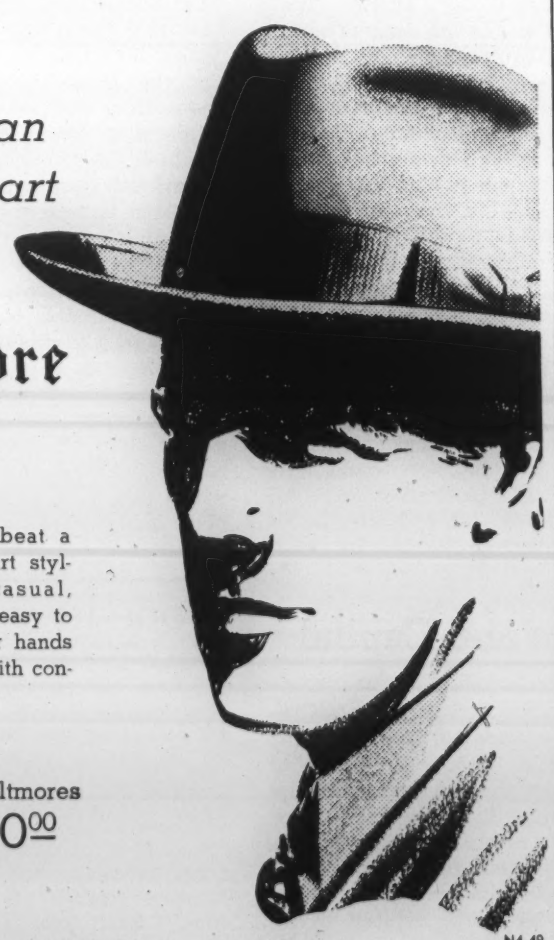

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of world supply and demand. U.B.C., in the richest of the western provinces, seems to have solved many of its problems, and is drawing ahead of the other three. Under the presidency of Norman MacKenzie it has expanded its physical and its teaching facilities. A good deal of this is due to the fact that British Columbia's economy is more varied and stronger than that of the prairies.

Alberta's position has sharply improved because of the postwar oil boom. In the budget for 1949, the provincial grant to the University of Alberta has been raised to $1,300,000, an increase of $250,000 over last year. In the public works program of the government of Alberta, $750,000 has been set aside for the construction of a University Hospital, and $1,202,000 for university buildings proper. With approximately 25 per cent of provincial revenue coming from oil leases and royalties, the Alberta government is able to make these substantial increases in university grants.

Worst off of the lot is the University of Saskatchewan. Under considerable political pressure, particularly by university staff and students, this year's budget increased the grant to the university by $185,000, raising the total to $900,000, the highest in the province's history. But this is not sufficient to avoid fee increases and reductions in staff.

Fees are substantially higher than at comparable American universities such as the University of North Dakota and the University of Wisconsin. In proportion to population and per capita revenue, the Saskatchewan grant is substantially lower than that of states to the south. Neither has the grant increased in proportion to the increase in provincial revenue since the depression years of the thirties.

Difficult for Students

For the students, this is particularly difficult. Fee increases mean that they are paying a big proportion of the total cost of the university and it is becoming very difficult for a student to work his way through.

The argument advanced by Saskatchewan's C.C.F. government is that the province faces a decline in revenue, and it has many other more vote-getting calls for funds. A hopper invasion is likely this spring, which will involve considerable loss to farmers as well as immediate expense to the government. The government has committed itself also to heavy expenditures for health. Though the Regina government has set aside funds for university expansion, the university next year will be without a separate library building and will face added expenses for operation of physical plant, for any increase in capital means an increase in operating expenses.

The Saskatchewan problem is peculiar, for it might have been expected that a C.C.F. government would have looked very kindly on demands for money for higher education. The present government seems willing enough to spend money on an Agricultural College and on a Medical School. It has, however, some sort of bias against support of the liberal arts and sciences. The argument often advanced by supporters of the C.C.F. is that the government's main duty is to provide training in agriculture and medicine, because that is what the people need. Training in other fields is likely to be wasted, because competent, well-trained students leave Saskatchewan for better jobs elsewhere. The *Sheaf*, the undergraduate paper, says the present picture is one of "hand-to-mouth financing."

Only General Solution

This article has outlined the financial problem facing our universities. Each university will meet the problem in its own way.

The only general solution has been proposed by Western's Dr. Hall. He recommends a system of increased government grants administered by an independent body such as the university grants committee in Great Britain. This body could thoroughly survey the needs of every university in each province, then ask the provincial treasurer for the money needed. Last year the British government earmarked $70,000,000 for university education—an average of $760 for each student. In Ontario, the average was $150. In addition, some 68 per cent of British university students are on scholarships.

Independent

This is what can be done by a country facing much graver financial difficulties than Canada does. The British have avoided the pitfall of political control by establishing an independent committee that receives the money and doles it out to the various colleges as it sees fit. On that committee, the universities have complete control.

Though Canadians are inclined to sneer at American academic institutions it is impossible to ignore the fact that fees are generally lower and grants higher in the state supported institutions, which are the backbone of the American system of higher education. And even in the United States, there is considerable pressure for federal aid to education. A solution to the Canadian problem will probably have to wait until there is a widespread realization by the voting public that a failure to maintain the university standards would be one of the most serious errors that could be made. If we are to maintain even present services, more money will have to be found; it can come only from governments, from citizens, or from the students.

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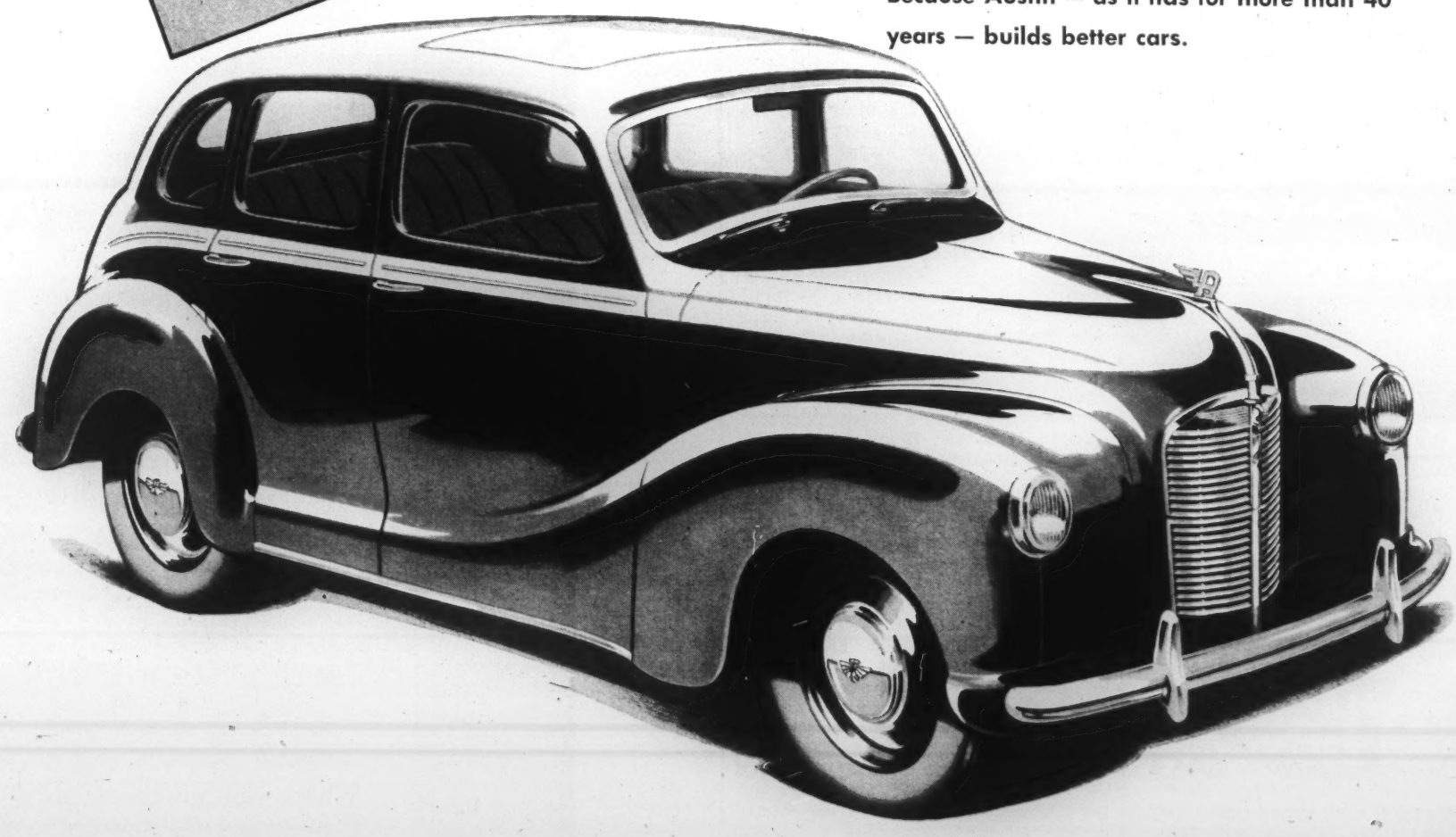

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Congress Wonders If Farm Plan Makes Uncle Sam a Groceryman

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

REPORTED "strong man" in the Truman Administration is Charles F. Brannan, the towering Colorado lawyer who is Secretary of Agriculture. His campaigning helped to win the farm vote for Harry S. Truman in last year's election, but apart from political consideration his views are said to carry weight in Cabinet councils.

Mr. Brannan is undergoing a different test of his strength as Congress considers his new farm program designed to give consumers cheaper food prices while assuring farms a fair and stable income.

There are indications that this Administration farm program will fare a lot better than the rest of the Truman Fair Deal program. If it does it will bear out Mr. Brannan's reputation.

The Truman farm plan isn't going to have easy sailing, by any means. Despite Administration assurances that it will be cheaper than the present support program, Congress is fearful that it will be another heavy drain on the American taxpayer.

Here is what is proposed: The program would use economic devices now in use, but with a major change to place more meat, milk, dairy products and eggs in retail stores at lower prices.

Agriculture Secretary Brannan outlined the plan before a joint meeting of Senate and House Agriculture Committees, when he introduced it as the Administration's substitute for the Aiken farm plan of the 80th Congress.

The new program would, like the present system, use government price and income guarantees to farmers. But unlike the existing program, the government would not attempt to hold up market prices of foods making up 75 per cent of the farm output. It would allow prices to move up and down under influences of supply and demand.

The government now buys and holds off the market enough of these foods to keep prices at farm guaranteed levels. When there were big supplies of most of these items, prices would drop below present levels, and the farmer would be paid by the government to make up for money he received from the sale of his products.

As an example, the government now keeps eggs from dropping below 35 cents a dozen by buying and removing from the market enough eggs to keep the prices at that figure or better. Under the Brannan plan, the government would not interfere with the price movement. Prices could fall to 25 cents and the consumer could buy them at that price. The farmer would be paid the difference of ten cents by the government.

The government plans to keep the present system of supporting prices of non-perishable and storage crops, such as corn, wheat and other grains, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, soybeans, flaxseed, dry beans, peas and wool. This project involves removal of the price-depressing surpluses from the market through use of loans and purchases.

Secretary Brannan is confident that the new direct payment method will give the consumer a better break in his purchases of meats, milk, butterfat, eggs, poultry, fruits and vegetables. But they comprise three-fourths of annual farm income, and Congress wants to know more about what it will cost.

Administration critics contend that this system of "production payments" to farmers can run into billions of dollars and will involve more complex bookkeeping than the price control set-up of O.P.A.

They have made the unkind comparison of the Brannan farm plan with a Pyramid Club operation, an endless financial chain, with the farmer producing all he can, and the government being obliged to pay him a premium for as much as he produces.

The organized farm groups have been quiet about the merits of the program, but other observers are less non-committal. Some observers say the project will simply put the government into the grocery business.

Some Republican opponents contend that the scheme is simply another step toward a Socialist state. The Democratic party is four-square behind it. Democratic National Chairman J. Howard McGrath says the program tackles the farm program "in relation to the whole country." He too admitted, however, that he was not familiar with details of the project, which Congress sought from Mr. Brannan on a return engagement before the joint Agriculture committee.

Farm problems are under study, not only by the government, but by such nonpolitical groups as the National Planning Association. N.P.A. says a nation expects three things from its agriculture:

1. Enough food and fibre to maintain high living standards.
2. Farming methods to conserve the soil so that the nation will eat well in the future.
3. Farm income high enough and stable enough to keep the farm population, the nation's second largest group of consumers, in the market for industrial goods.

The Administration has a job on its hands to convince the Congress and the American people that the Brannan plan will accomplish these objectives.

•

STEVE COMES BACK

Welcome For F.D.R.'s Press Chief Early

OFFICIAL and journalistic Washington welcomed the appointment by President Truman of Stephen T. Early, long-time former White House secretary, to be Under-Secretary of Defence.

This was not in deference to Mr. Early's military prowess but rather because of his excellent record as close confident and press secretary to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In this new job Mr. Early will be in effect, "general manager" of the National Military Establishment. He will handle many of the details of running the nation's armed forces, leaving more time for policy work to the new Secretary of Defence Louis A. Johnson.

Secretary Johnson has given every indication that he intends to bring about a real unification of the U.S. armed forces. And he has a strong right arm in Steve Early. Betting is that F.D.R.'s former right bower will do as good a job for Mr. Johnson.

•

ATLANTIC PACT FUTURE

Cynics Ask If Allies Will Stay The Course

THE Senate's whopping 70 to 7 vote authorizing the five billion dollar second instalment of the Marshall Plan is clearly indicative of U.S. sentiment in favor of foreign aid as insurance against Communism.

However, realistic observers point out in the wake of the signing of the Atlantic Pact that the Western European nations want reassurances that the United States, Great Britain and Canada will "stay the course." Those nations have been occupied by enemy forces and they do not want to be abandoned to their fate in the event of attack and liberated later.

Already cynics and Doubting Thomases are questioning if the 12 pact signers will hold together. This sort of negative thinking is probably the worst enemy of the pact's success.

With some 332,000,000 free peoples working together, backed by the mightiest industrial war potential, military authorities believe that the pact will be invulnerable if the Atlantic Pact Powers will hold firm.

Already there is talk in discussion of American defence needs that the American obligations under the pact will drastically cut down U.S funds for its own defences.

Nevertheless, the House Appropriations Committee approved a record $15,909,116,800 national defence budget with the blunt observation that America must "prepare for trouble and thereby seek to avoid it."

Present indications are that Congress and the nation will be just as resolute about backing up commitments under the Atlantic Pact, heavy as they are.

•

EASTER RECESS BENEFITS

Truman Forces Think It Gives Them A Breather

THE Truman Administration is hopeful that the Easter recess of the House of Representatives will prove to have swung some votes around in favor of enactment of the Fair Deal program. Leaders believe that after going home and talking to the voters members will return to Congress in a different frame of mind.

Organized labor planned to use the Easter recess to impress upon representatives that they should repeal the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Law. Other groups will be pressing for their favorite legislation.

The House has made much more progress than the Senate, which may have to remain in session all summer. The House pushed through appropriation bills and some of the Truman measures but the Senate has been stymied by stalemate after stalemate. The Civil Rights impasse started it, and recently extended hearings on E.C.A. have held up legislation.

July 31 is the deadline for adjournment set by the Congressional Reorganization Act but Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas of Illinois has warned that unless the Senate produces it can look forward to a hot and busy summer in Washington. Congress will have a housing problem if there are to be summer sessions on either side of the Capitol. Both Senate and House chambers are to undergo extensive repairs. Workmen will remove the makeshift steel girders and erect new ceilings. During the renovation, the solons will have to find other quarters, probably in the caucus rooms or the old Supreme Court chamber in the Capitol.

Democrats expect the recess will be "good" for Republican members. They believe that the G.O.P. alliance with the Southern Democrats has hurt Republican chances of a comeback, and that the voters will not be reluctant to tell them so.

That is why the Truman forces are optimistic about the post-recess chances for the Fair Deal program.

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Knotty Problem For West Created By Red Navy

By A. V. SELLWOOD

Russia is carrying out secretly an intensive reconstruction of her navy. Already she has more submarines than Hitler had in 1939 and by 1950 will have, at the present rate of construction, four times this number.

Recent additions which have brought the Red Navy from seventh to third place among world fleets, would be expensive investments for mere harbor defence. Now that Russia has ice-free access to practically every sea, her naval power cannot be ignored.

London.

THE U-boats are sailing again, with the swastika relaced by the hammer and sickle.

By 1950-51, according to the current Soviet naval program, 1,000 submarines, many of them of German design, will be mustered in ports from Stettin to Port Arthur, Manchuria. Already 260 are serving with the Red Fleet, numerically a stronger force than the flotillas of Hitler in 1939.

In a secrecy that contrasts with the publicity given the Red Army and Air Force, a naval revolution is taking place in Russia. The Red Fleet—prewar little more than a naval joke—is being transformed into a weapon that the western powers dare not ignore.

Until 1933, when the Commissariat of Marine came into existence, the Russians were concerned with the belated completion of ships planned during World War One, and the construction of midget craft for coast defence—as befitted a self-contained Power.

Now Third

Now the Soviet has risen from seventh to third of the world's sea Powers. This rise is not merely due to the elimination of Japan and Germany, and the weakening of France and Italy, but to construction and the extensive use of ships obtained from the conquered.

The former big German fleet carrier Graf Zeppelin, and the pocket battleship Lutzow (both much damaged during the war, and both earmarked for destruction under the Tripartite Naval Agreement) are today sailing beneath the Red flag in the Baltic.

Also born in Germany, but named in Russia, are the 15,000-ton supercruisers Poltava and Petropavlosk. They have an armament of twelve 7.1-inch guns compared with Britain's twelve 6-inch guns, 10,000-ton class. The light cruiser Nurnberg, and an Italian cruiser — the latter in the Black Sea—will also serve the new masters, while nine Russian-type heavy cruisers of the Kirov class are either built or being built.

Particularly interesting products of a country that has no major sea lanes to defend are the 45,000-ton superbattleship Sovietski Soyuz, a large fleet carrier of uncertain type, and the seaplane carrier Stalin.

Luxurious Investments

Like Russia's "cruiser-destroyers," so called because of their size, range, and armament, and her newly acquired ex-Italian battleship Cesare Guilio, these Red Fleet additions would appear to be luxurious investments if confined to the mere defence of harbors.

And there are persistent reports that sister ships to Sovietski Soyuz and the seaplane carrier are now under construction.

It is no use deluding ourselves that the Russians are not good sailors. Once we jibed at the Japanese Fleet and in our grandfathers' day we laughed at Bismarck's "lubberly" Teutons.

The Red sailor conscript serves for five years, and the sturdy young fishermen of the White Sea and Barents, when properly led, are deficient in neither seamanship nor toughness. Nor are their officers lacking in "revolutionary zeal". The Red Fleet, as the virulence of its magazine testifies, is the purlieu of fanatical adherents of the Kremlin.

Technical skill has been notoriously lacking in the Red Fleet, but today, with a call-up of Soviet dimensions, recruits can be hand-picked from the men who seek naval service. Certainly they appear to be better educated than comparative grades among the conscripts of other services, and pre-service technical training has been intensified.

Red Fleet admirals have had little exercise in the intricate patterns of fleet strategy as opposed to individual actions. But their role is unlikely to be as exactingly complex as that of their Royal Navy opposite numbers, who are always concerned in the logistics of convoy protection and the necessity to keep at sea.

German Help

Soviet naval administration has had time to mature since the purge, and German Navy men and technicians (often volunteers from the Von Paulus Officers' Committee) are known to be helping the Russians.

Today Russia is free from the ice that has bound her ports, and looks out from new territory on to the ice-free water in practically every sea.

After intensive development of her inland waterways, she can now switch U-boat packs from the White Sea to the Baltic along the Leningrad-Murmansk Canal, and can send her torpedo boats "inland" to the Black Sea.

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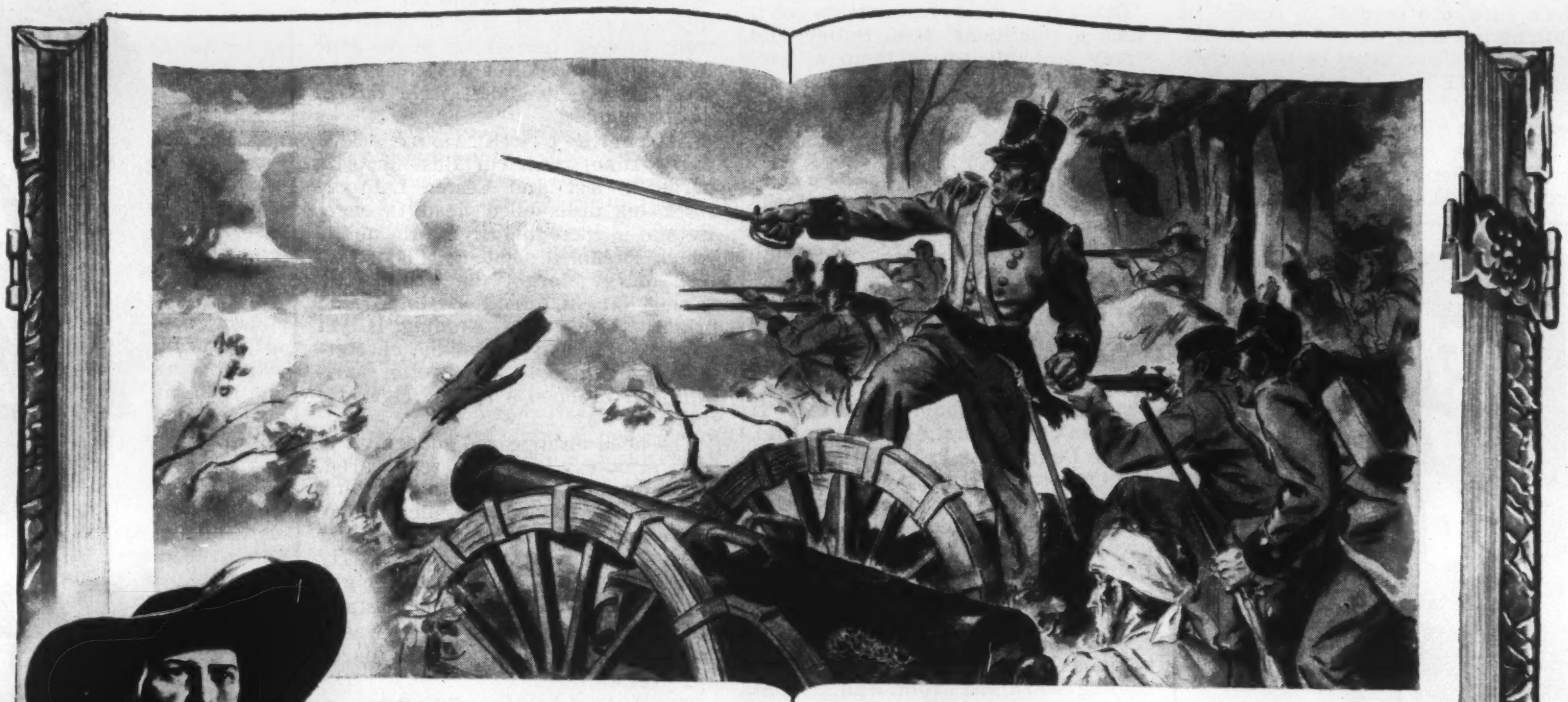

IN 1794 James Crooks arrived at Niagara from Scotland and engaged in mercantile life. He commanded a Company of Militia in the War of 1812. He served in the Legislative Council for twenty-five years. His son Adam, lawyer and Vice-Chancellor of Toronto University, was appointed Attorney-General in 1871. In 1872 he became Provincial Treasurer and was Minister of Education from 1876 until his retirement in 1883. Truly a distinguished Canadian family.

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LIGHTER SIDE

The Evening Is Yet Young

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MR. and Mrs. Potter lived in an old-fashioned house near the University. The house was a little too large for them but they enjoyed the sense of space and they liked the traditional, rather academic quality of the neighborhood.

Their lives were quiet and orderly. They carefully tended their house and garden and for relaxation went to lectures at the Museum. Sometimes they entertained another middle-aged couple at bridge, with sherry, and occasionally they attended the movies, their preference being for mild domestic comedy. They usually spent their Saturday evenings at home.

Then the Delta Betas moved in next door. They moved in on a Wednesday and Mrs. Potter observing from behind the front curtain, took note that their furniture seemed to consist of nothing but army cots, a radio phonograph and three large battered chesterfields. "I hope they're not going to be noisy," she said. "It's always been such a nice quiet neighborhood."

Mr. Potter had already met one of the Delta Betas. He had come over and introducing himself as Lester Lamport, had admired the neat edging Mr. Potter was giving his front lawn. He was rather short and fair-haired and he had the smile of a Youth Counsellor, encouraging yet guileless. He said he was studying Philosophy and it was a very tough course. He called Mr. Potter "Sir" and made a very good impression.

The Delta Betas settled in quietly. Then on Saturday night they had a housewarming party. It began at five o'clock in the afternoon, the guests of both sexes arriving by relays in a single car of incredible dilapidation. The comings and goings accompanied by car-door slammings and hails and farewells went on until 3.30 the next morning and while the party was going on both houses shook with the reverberations. "That's how their chesterfields got in such a condition," Mrs. Potter said, "they probably throw them at each other." "I'll speak to them about this tomorrow morning," Mr. Potter said grimly.

•

IN the morning, however, the Delta Beta House was closely curtained, its life withdrawn. There was no sign of its occupants until 6.30 that evening when the Potters, starting out for evening service, saw a pyjamaed arm reach out and snatch in the milk bottles. "Well anyway they can't keep that sort of thing up," Mrs. Potter said. "It would kill them." "If it doesn't kill us first," Mr. Potter said.

The Delta Betas held another party the following Saturday. It didn't quite come up to the preceding one in volume, but it lasted longer, the last car door slamming at 5.00 a.m. The Potters slept till noon and breakfasted in profound depression at one o'clock.

On Monday morning Mr. Potter waylaid Lester Lamport as he was coming down the front walk. "That was quite a party you had on Saturday," he said.

Lester looked surprised, then contrite. "I'm sorry if you were disturbed, Sir," he said, "I'll speak to the fellows about it."

The following Saturday Mr. Potter waited till midnight, when the party was in full swing. Then he called the police. Standing behind their front curtains the sleepless Potters waited for the law to arrive. A police car drew up fifteen minutes later and they watched an officer climb out and disappear into the Delta Beta House. The noise subsided then redoubled, this time in song, but the officer didn't reappear.

Mr. Potter knew what had happened. He had been met at the door by Lester Lamport, all innocence and concern. "You mean to say we were disturbing people, Officer? Look, why don't you come in and see for yourself?". . . At this moment that silly corrupted cop was probably in there drinking beer and shouting the Whiffenpoof Song with the rest.

"Oh dear, what do we do now?" Mrs. Potter said bewildered.

"I'll think of something," Mr. Potter said, "if I have to tear the place down with my bare hands."

•

HE thought of something a few Saturdays later. Coming into the living-room he placed a large parcel on the table and began to unwrap it. "It's an electric recorder," he said, "I borrowed it from a chap who got it from the War Assets department."

"What does it do?" Mrs. Potter asked nervously.

"You just hook it up and it picks up every sound," said Mr. Potter. "What we'll do is to make a complete record of tonight's party and then play it back to them when *they're* trying to sleep."

"Good Heavens!" said Mrs. Potter and then remembered suddenly that they slept only when the Delta Betas slept. "But when do we get any sleep ourselves?" she asked. "Nobody gets any sleep, tonight or tomorrow," said Mr. Potter.

At seven o'clock the next morning Mr. Potter set the microphone on the window sill of the middle bedroom, noting with satisfaction that the Delta Betas slept as healthy young men should with their windows wide open. Then he adjusted wires, flipped a button and sat back behind his own window curtains.

There was a faint whirr, then the sound of someone leaning against a horn. A car door opened and slammed. "Hy, you goons!" someone shouted. The party had begun.

Half an hour later Mrs. Parker came in with coffee. She pantomimed enquiringly towards the opposite curtains which hadn't stirred and Mr. Potter turned down the volume to whisper that they heard all right but weren't letting on. Then he turned it up again a little louder.

The Whiffenpoof Song came through beautifully and over and above it a ringing voice demanding who in hell stuffed up the upstairs toilet. Then a crash and a girlish shriek followed instantly by "Old McDonald Had a Farm," with the radio and phonograph running simultaneously. It went on and on, rising to shattering climaxes, then dropping, and rising again, and after a while Mr. Potter indicated she could stand no more and went to shut herself up in an attic bedroom. Mr. Potter stayed by the recorder. He wouldn't have missed a minute of it.

At twelve o'clock (four o'clock party time) the curtains opposite parted at last and Lester Lamport stuck his dishevelled head through. He stared incredulously at the mike, which screamed suddenly, "Hya Lester, Marge forget her compact!" "Come on in," said Lester's loud bright voice, "the evening is yet young." "It may be on the chesterfield," screamed Marge, "better look, I think I dropped a lighted cigarette there anyway . . ."

The head disappeared suddenly. A few minutes later it reappeared. "With an oink oink here and an oink oink there," howled the microphone. "Here an oink and there an oink and there and there an oink oink . . . Hy Shortie hurry up . . . Well good-night all, be seeing you . . ." A motor started, a car door slammed, there was a last triumphant toot and the party was over.

Mr. Potter disconnected the machine and went off happily to bed. He had never had a better time at a party in his life.

•

HE was sitting in the living room the next Saturday afternoon when the front door-bell rang. Mr. Potter answered the ring, and it was Lester Lamport. His hair was carefully brushed, his smile polite and eager. "Could I speak to you a moment, Sir?" he asked.

Mr. Potter led him into the living-room and pointedly didn't ask him to sit down. "It's about last Saturday night," Lester said apologetically, "I am afraid we created rather a disturbance."

"Well you heard the record," Mr. Potter said.

Lester hesitated. Then he said, "That's the point, Sir. I caught the last of it but I missed part trying to get the other fellows up . . . ." He shook his head, pride struggling with contrition on his candid face. "It sounded like some party."

Mr. Potter stared aghast. "You mean they actually slept through that hellish row?"

"Well they were all up pretty late,"

(Continued on Page 22)

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Peacetime Atomic Energy Is Man's Best Friend

By JOHN RALPH

Canada's research station at Chalk River is not seeking bigger and better A-bombs but data on peacetime uses of the atom. As this English science reporter points out, atomic energy will probably prove to be the greatest boon mankind has ever had. In Canadian, English and U.S. laboratories developments which may alter our whole future are daily taking place.

London.

WHAT is the truth about the uses of atomic energy in peace?

What, just what, is going on behind the scenes in the research laboratories which may transform our lives far more drastically than any Acts of Parliament or new forms of government?

I have been seeking the answer to this question at a famed British atomic research laboratory. I went to Birmingham University, where Professor M. L. E. Oliphant and Professor R. E. Peierls and their team of scientists are carrying on researches which may transform our way of life in the space of 20 or perhaps 15 years. Here, as I saw it, is the plain truth on the prospects of atomic energy.

Apart from the bomb and other atomic weapons research is being developed into three main channels: 1, Medicine; 2, Industry; 3, Agriculture.

Revolutionary

Perhaps the most remarkable strides are being made in medical research. The prospect of sensational cures in such diseases as cancer is not so likely as the prospect of finding out exactly how the body functions and how disease may be prevented. This is revolutionary, for it means that doctors in the future will be able to concentrate on keeping us free from disease rather than concentrating on curative surgery and the use of antidotes such as drugs and medicine.

Perhaps the first real benefit derived from atomic research in the medical sphere will be the discoveries of the "tracer." In a score or more laboratories throughout Britain, as well as in Canada and the U.S., the "tracer" is at work. This is the device which is daily teaching our doctors new things on the functions of the body.

The "tracer" is a by-product in the development of atomic energy. It is a radioactive substance which can be induced into foods. Thereafter, by means of the Geiger counter, the progress of the food and its use by various parts of the body can be traced. In this way the exact functions of the body may be known to medical science within the space of two or three years.

Therapeutically—that is, as far as treatment of diseases is concerned—radioactive substances are already being applied in medical research. Radioactive iodine, for example, can be used in the treatment of the goitre. The radioactive substance can be traced in its course to the thyroid gland and the function of the thyroid observed. Moreover the radioactivity is in itself beneficial in treating the goitre.

In cancer cases the use of atomic by-products whether radioactive or inactive may prove more effective than present forms of treatment and less uncomfortable to the patient, also less dangerous to the doctor or radio-therapist.

But, Professor Oliphant stresses, the treatment aspect of atomic by-products should not be emphasized.

In the field of agriculture the "tracer" technique is also at work with the Geiger counter following its processes in much the same way as the mine detector can trace metal in the earth. Plant life is dependent on carbon dioxide and sunlight and food sources from the earth. The great mystery that has forever puzzled man is how these natural resources are translated by the plant into fibres, wood and juices, such as sugar. Radioactive carbon in carbon-dioxide is beginning to show just how the plant does it, and a great new discovery is at the threshold of civilization.

One possibility is that synthetic sugar may be mass manufactured as well as other foods in the carbohydrate category. The application of "tracers" to fertilizers, insecticides and plant diseases will revolutionize food production.

Other developments in the field of atomic energy will almost certainly necessitate Acts of Parliament concerning the manufacture of foodstuffs.

There was a recent case of hysteria among a certain section of animals in a research laboratory. The mystery was why this section had suffered when the others were perfectly normal. Research discovered that the hysterical animals had been eating a food made from a chemically-whitened flour which was pleasing to the eye and to the baker because of its "rising" qualities.

Human beings were able to eat this food without obvious ill-effects. The question is what effect does such a food have which is less immediate and less obvious?

And what about other manufactured foods? The "tracer" principle can usually give the answers where chemical analysis fails.

The world is faced with a growing food shortage. Can the atom scientists find a solution? The answer is—not immediately. Future prospects are illimitable but neither Oliphant nor any of his team would go further than that.

And what of atomic power? Already the Americans are experimenting with an atomically-powered ship. The tremendous heat from an atomic pile replaces furnaces. An atomic pile built into a vessel would easily outlast the life of the ship. But it would require considerable protective devices for the safety of crew and passengers from radiations.

The atom ship is on its way. Later the atom train and the atom aircraft may follow. But talk of the atomic-driven car is within modern scientific knowledge sheer nonsense.

Industrial Use

And what of atomic power which may light our cities and turn the wheels of our factories?

There is one atomic power pile operating experimentally at Harwell; it is known as Gleep. It is small and used purely as a basis for fundamental research. In a few months a second and larger pile will be operating. Already it is known as Bepo. From it will come the beginning of atomic power for industry.

A vital factor will be that atomic energy may replace coal as the source of power in industry. But by no means will coal or the miners become redundant. Coal has properties so valuable to life that it has long been recognized that it is a crime to pour it into furnaces. With the advent of atomic power coal can be put to its proper use in providing plastics, dyes, edible fats and oils and a great part of our food.

That, I believe, is a fair picture of what is going on in our atomic research laboratories. From them I have had a glimpse of the brightest prospect of a bright new world.

THE WARNING

WE PACED the curved lip of the Sound
Where riffled sand and tideway meet,
And at the water's edge you found
A dead bird at your feet.

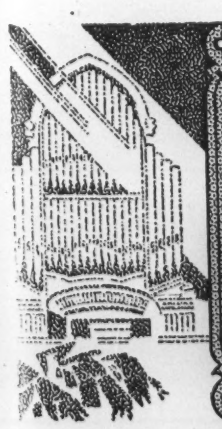
You studied long the moveless form,
The sodden breast upturned and white
That arrowed once through sun and storm
On wings streamlined for flight,—

On wings that once through leagues of blue
Found all the azure air their home,
And plumed with joy went planing through
Torn clouds and driving foam.

And as in grief you bent above
Those once exultant wings, you said:
"We, who now ask so much of love
And face one danger lovers dread,

"From this can hear the whispered word
That to our joy its warning gives:
The thing more dead than this dead bird
Is love, when love no longer lives."

ARTHUR STRINGER



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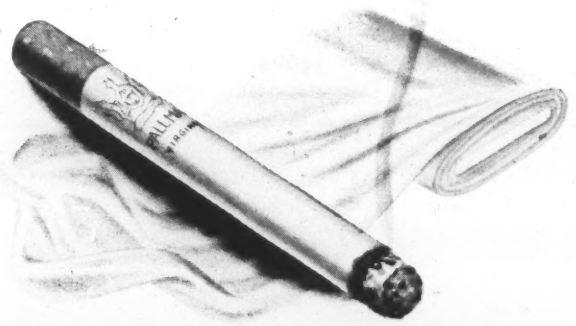

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THE WORLD TODAY

Highlights And Personalities: A Great Week In Washington

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

Washington.

IT WAS a great week to be in Washington, the greatest week for the free western peoples since the end of the war, perhaps even since the end of the first World War. Never, at least, in my sixteen years as a correspondent have I experienced such a quiet and determined spirit of cooperation among a group of nations, such a striving for greater unity, so little assertion of national pride and prerogatives, such generous willingness of a rich and powerful nation to help others less fortunate.

Every day has brought a fresh manifestation of this spirit, so that I am hard put to say which was the most significant: the pact signing, the reception given to a leader of defeated Italy, the meeting of British and American labor leaders and industrialists to share each others' secrets of higher production, the renewal of the Marshall Plan, or the breaking of the log-jam on German policy capped by an invitation to the former enemy to join in the European Marshall Plan organization and probably in the new Council of Europe.

It was symbolic that Washington should have been decked this week with her famous display of cherry blossoms ringing the tidal basin and setting off the classical Jefferson Memorial. The philosophically-minded may contemplate that modern science, in the form of a hormone spray, was called upon to keep the blossoms fresh throughout the week. What I remember most vividly, however, is the laughter and applause of thousands of people for a group of Japanese jugglers. What these spectators were calling the Japanese the last time I was here had best not be printed. Perhaps we may forget too readily; but at least that is better than hating too long.

Historic Date

The signing of the Atlantic Pact, on the following day, will surely make April 4, 1949, an historic date. It was a muted ceremony, without boasting, bluster or ballyhoo. One did not have any feeling of the proud representatives of jealous nations signing, as "high-contracting parties," a new holy or unholy alliance. The whole feeling, on the contrary, was of a family affair. The whole emphasis was on their drawing together as a community. The fact that they had been pressed and badgered into doing so by the attitude of the Soviets was recognized. But there was neither talk nor bravado about a compact directed against Russia.

Nor was there any placing of the little fellows at the foot of the table. The representative of the most powerful nation on earth was as brief and modest in his remarks as the representative of tiny Iceland, which has been content to live in peace and seclusion for a thousand years. The representatives of Italy, France and Britain, who could have boasted that their countries ruled the world in their day, were no more ostentatious than the spokesman of a nation so young that it has neither anthem nor flag.

Spirit

That, as I sensed it, was the spirit of the signing ceremony. This is not to say that there was a single participant or spectator who did not understand that the United States was the king-pin of this new grouping and that its further consolidation would depend far more on the leadership and support she would give than on the courage of the Norwegians, the dogged determination of the British, the willingness of the Canadians or the restrained hopes of the French.

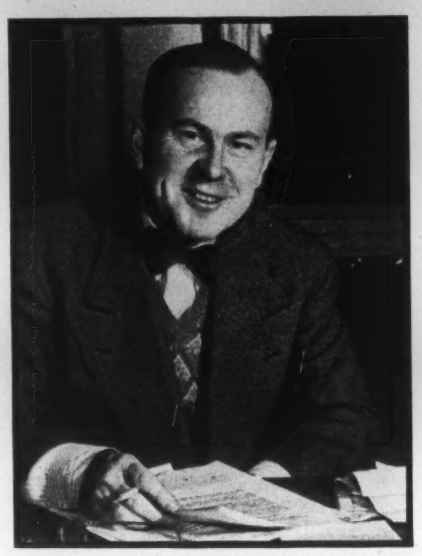
Best of all, there was no one who did not understand that the pact, as a few sheets of paper, stiff and gold-edged and beautifully bound though they might be, was worth nothing at all. Only the continuing cooperation of the Atlantic community which it recognized could give it real worth.

This is too often simplified to the question: "Will the Americans come through with the necessary arms and financial support?" From following the Senate debate on continuing the Marshall Plan I would say that the Americans will back up any bold and genuine effort of their European partners for economic and political unity, but that if such plans are not past the talking stage by the time another year rolls around, it will become increasingly difficult to put through huge appropriations for the Marshall Plan and arms aid for Europe.

Generosity

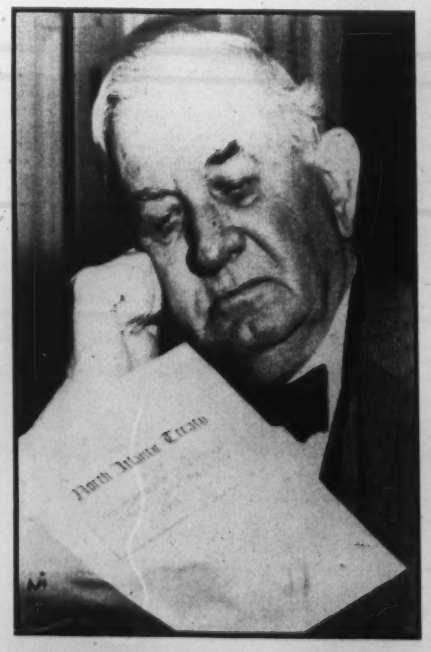
There are blind, foolish or incompetent members of Congress, as there are such in any assembly. But I think you would have been impressed, as I was, listening to a crowded Senate discuss the giving of another 5½ billion dollars to Europe, with the unprecedented generosity of this program, even allowing for its indirect contribution to American security.

The temper of the senators is ragged these days from quarrelling within the parties and discussion between Congress and the President. They are harassed by the demands of the contentious military services for immense appropriations, which are urged as necessary to the survival of the nation. They are being pressed for costly new programs for public housing, education, medicine and social security; they are harried by their constituents for a reduction of taxes and by the president for an increase. They are being pressured



—Photo by Capital Press Service

"MIKE PEARSON", one of moving figures behind North Atlantic Pact.



POLITICING Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will have to pilot Pact through Senate.

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All of these things have implications for the next election which, being human, they can never forget. On top of everything they see daily signs that the business boom is passing and the government's revenue will be lower. One can understand the contention that, to save the American economy from overstrain, the Marshall Plan appropriation should be cut, even as Senator Taft proposed, by only a moderate 10 per cent.

And yet, in spite of all this, they voted 70 to 7 to continue the aid to Europe on full scale. Although, according to their curious custom of doing everything twice, they will argue this all over again when it comes to appropriating the funds. All they have done so far is to authorize the administration plan.

One of the most interesting exchanges which I witnessed was between Senator Fullbright, Democrat from Arkansas, a former university president, intelligent, moderate and international-minded, and Senator Vandenberg, Republican from Michigan, leader of his party on international policy, and a staunch supporter of the Marshall plan and Atlantic Pact. Fullbright had proposed an amendment to set aside 5 per cent of the Marshall Plan funds to be used to encourage programs for unifying the economies of any European countries ready to attempt this.

Vandenberg took this up in a very friendly way—in contrast to some of the others—and proceeded to rewrite the proposal phrase by phrase, to which Fullbright agreed, it being evident that he had not thought it through clearly beforehand. The amendment was voted down heavily, but I venture to predict that the idea it expressed will be very prominent in next year's debate on the Marshall Plan.

The Core

Actually Fullbright's idea goes to the very core of the Marshall Plan: that this great effort will only be justified and will only succeed in greatly strengthening the European economy if it helps to bring about a wider unity and does not just try to rehabilitate sixteen separate economies.

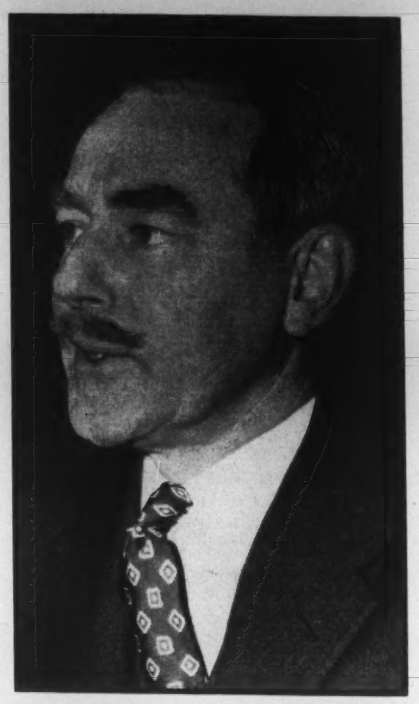
One of the better-known European foreign ministers visiting here this week said privately to a friend of mine that the United States should put it up to the Europeans quite brutally to take broad steps towards economic unity or face withdrawal of Marshall aid, arguing that this was the only way he could get decisive action from his parliament. Though Dewey proposed in his election campaign that unity be forced on the Europeans in this benevolent way, the administration and Congress have never been ready to attempt it. They do, however, expect such an effort from the Europeans, and may yet demand it.

All this is broad and necessarily vague. It is a pleasure to come down to a particular instance in which I witnessed the closest and most magnanimous economic cooperation between the Americans and the British. Nothing since the end of the war, I believe, has so impressed me as evidence of how we are becoming "brothers in one another."

It would seem enough that the Marshall Plan—as I had heard some senators point out rather waspishly—was helping to put European industry into a position to compete more closely with American industry. But here, in the Anglo-American Council on Productivity, were representatives of American capitalist industries, all built and striving under the competitive system, offering to show British industries how to produce more efficiently.

They were showing the British their mass-production methods and their time-saving discoveries, and discussing how to adapt these to British circumstances. And they were freely proclaiming that in the discussions they were learning things from the British, too.

Nor was this just a family party of British and American industrialists. Labor was sitting round the table too. Believe it or not, this was a venture which had even brought the C.I.O. and the A.F.L. together! The British labor representatives seemed to confuse the American press a little. Reporters were prepared to find the head of the F.B.I.—in this case, the British Federation of Industries — to be Sir Frederick. But they hadn't expected the head of the British mineworkers to be Sir William, or the head of the Transport Workers, Sir Arthur.



DIPLOMAT Dean Acheson, U.S. Secretary of State, has led U.S. in peacetime non-isolationist stand.

The final great event of the week was the agreement of Allied policy towards Germany. Three years of haggling among the British, French and Americans were swept away in three short days of negotiation between Bevin, Schuman and Acheson in the new air of confidence and trust created by the Atlantic Pact and the renewal of the Marshall Plan. As M. Schuman said, "What we have done today could not have been done a year ago by any of these governments . . . but the situation has changed greatly since then." Mr. Acheson described this change as a filling of the vacuum of weakness in Western Europe.

Mr. Acheson gives the impression of having a very clear, legal mind and an agreeable disposition. His handling of the press could hardly have been in sharper contrast to Mr. Truman's. The President was blunt and snappish, answering most question with "No comment." If the questioner took another tack, Truman would repeat sharply that he had said he had no comment on that. He made a sweeping crack at "commentators" who had "distorted" the remarks of his Chief Economic Advisor on arms aid for Europe, and flatly restated his own position taken in his budget speech.

As a variant, he said that he hadn't read the speech of the Chief of Army staff, General Bradley, on the need for giving Western Europe protection from invasion and not just the promise of eventual liberation, a disclaimer which somewhat stretched credibility. Consciously or unconsciously, Mr. Truman treated the press correspondents as antagonists; his attitude seemed to be, get out of me what you can—and it's not going to be much!

Clear, Precise

Mr. Acheson, on the other hand, appeared to offer himself freely to explain the things the press wanted to know. He might say, "I think you have confused the two parts of your question," but in no sharp manner; and then proceed to give a clear and precise answer. When he was asked by a French correspondent if the foreign ministers had discussed what we would do in case the Soviets took certain counter-measures, he answered: "There were many things we discussed." But, leaning his chin on his hands and smiling, what he was really saying was: "You don't expect me to answer that, do you?" I had a few pleasant words with him afterwards about his Gooderham connections in Toronto.

Another prominent man down here with a Canadian background is Representative Eaton, head of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in the last Congress. He lives in my hotel, and I had a long talk with him standing on the front steps in the morning sunshine the other day. I learned that he was helping to found Brandon College about the time I was being born in Portage la Prairie, and that he knew SATURDAY NIGHT well in its very early days.

Eaton was pastor of Bloor Street Baptist Church in Toronto from 1897 to 1901, some years before Rev. W. A. Cameron built it into a great congregation. He said that when people ask him where he learned politics, his answer is that he learned in the Baptist Church! Just as we got to this point we were joined by Mr. Paul Hoffman, administrator of the Marshall Plan, another resident in this hotel, and as pleasant a person as he is highly respected.

The "Cold Waugh"

Incidental intelligence: The worst joke I have heard this week was about Evelyn Waugh's "cold waugh" against Americanism. Another, about Benelux, refers to it as "Spaakistan."

There is a sign on U Street here which says "No U Turn."

There is a new lunch counter called "Dagwood's" which offers a real Dagwood sandwich.

There is a character named Doc in the Press Club check room, who greets all members and visitors with "Ah just *looks* at yuh, suh!" and unfailingly hands them back their belongings without using any checks.

There was an insult to Canada which cannot go unreported. A visiting Southam correspondent, Dick Sanburn, had his American money stolen out of his pockets while he slept in his hotel room. The thief wouldn't take his Canadian money.

And there was one of those million-to-one shots, when I left my briefcase in a taxicab, while getting out at the French Embassy. Three-quarters of an hour later I walked with a group across to a main street to get a cab, and in the first one we hailed there was my briefcase!

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Session 1949-50

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For further information and calendar apply to the Secretary of the School.

The year was 1866...

. . . the leaders in Canada's confederation movement met in London and argued a knotty problem: *what to name the new nation.* "Colony" fell far short of suiting the temper of Canadian thinking. It is recorded that Sir Leonard Tilley of New Brunswick finally pointed out the aptness of the biblical quotation:

"He shall have dominion also from sea to sea."

There is a lesson for every Canadian in this story from the past. By the very origin of the name, "Dominion" can never mean "domination." "Domination" would never be accepted by Canadians. But the Dominion of Canada is the Dominion of a free people . . . men and women who are privileged to express their will through the ballot box.

When YOU cast your secret ballot at every election—municipal, provincial, federal—you exercise a duty and privilege planned, worked, and fought for by your forefathers. Your vote protects the future of your children. To fail in this duty is to be less than a good citizen.

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N-40

Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground

Canada Now In Forefront Of Vocational Guidance

By MARY BALLAH

In all Canadian provinces vocational guidance programs are under way. Material is supplied by the Vocational Guidance Centre, a division of the University of Toronto, which also publishes occupational monographs giving details of specific occupations. These are an attempt to do away with "occupational snobbery" in the belief that it is bad for a parent to push a child into a white-collar job if he has a strongly developed mechanical aptitude.

In the future it is hoped some such program may be available for adults who did not get guidance when they were at school.

DO YOU think life is pretty wonderful? Or do you feel like a squirrel on a treadmill? Certainly the files of psychiatrists bulge with case histories of frustrated people—who feel like squirrels on treadmills. True, many of us are not quite that unhappy in our work; we still get a kick out of life—most of the time. Others, however, *do* land in the psychiatrist's office.

Like the lawyer, Lloyd Z———— for instance. For years he had plodded through the routine of a lawyer's practice. "Detail, detail, detail," he groaned to himself. This man became so frustrated that he drank to forget. He finally landed in a psychiatrist's office.

Why did he become a lawyer? Perhaps because his father, a steamfitter himself, wanted a professional career for his son. Tests revealed that L. Z. possessed a high degree of mechanical aptitude. Perhaps he should have been an auto mechanic, a machinist, a draughtsman—or a steamfitter. The psychiatrist encouraged L. Z. to engage in hobbies which gave him a feeling of success. Later, L. Z.'s legal training, plus his mechanical leanings, helped him to succeed as a patent attorney.

Many people who don't like their daily work, or are not successful in it, pursue hobbies—avocations—with tremendous enthusiasm. But what if they were working eight hours a day at something that commended their attention and used their abilities to the same extent that their hobbies do!

And this is where Guidance steps in as a kind of preventive medicine. Vocational Guidance, Educational Guidance, Recreational Guidance!

Cooperation

Behind the Canadian front line of Guidance stands the Vocational Guidance Centre, a division of the University of Toronto—a unique kind of service station. The Centre's Director, Morgan D. Parmenter, is also an Associate Professor of Guidance at the Ontario College of Education. Mr. Parmenter helps schools and teachers all across Canada to set up effective Guidance programs.

In every Canadian province a good deal is being done along guidance lines.

In British Columbia, the sunset province, the Educational and Vocational Guidance Department of the Department of Education is doing excellent work under the capable leadership of Harold M. Johns. Time is set aside in each secondary school curriculum for a psychological testing program and for the dissemination of occupational information.

On the Atlantic seabord, Nova Scotia boasts an increasingly effective Guidance Branch headed ably by Stewart Murray. This province, too, has set aside a certain portion of school time to testing and the teaching of occupations.

Ontario has a special division known as the Guidance Branch directed outstandingly by Howard R. Beattie of the Department of Education. Most secondary schools in Ontario now have teacher-counsellors, and many of them have directors of guidance who give a major portion of their time to the work. Just recently, a guidance program for elementary schools was inaugurated.

In the other provinces—Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—many schools now have excellent guidance programs.

What Is It?

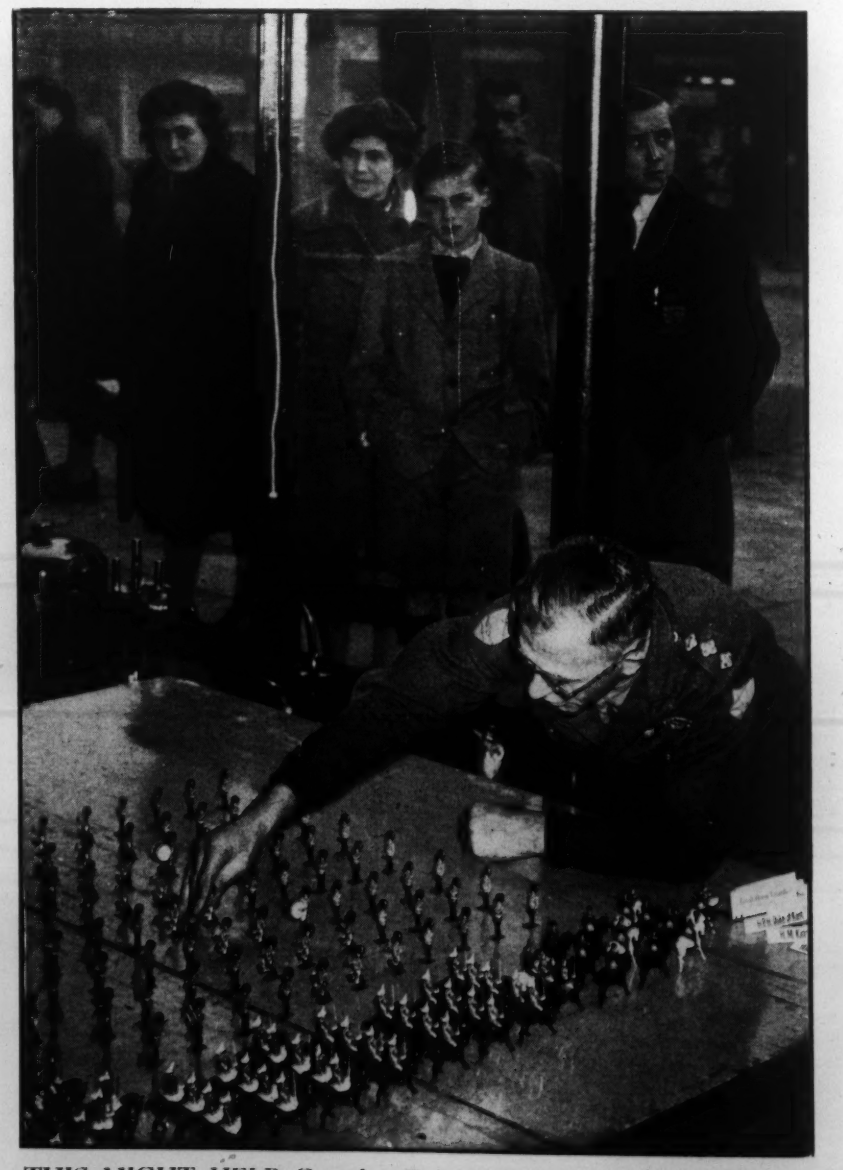
What is this thing called Guidance? Perhaps you think of it largely in connection with psychological tests. And it is true, the Vocational Guidance Centre actually groans under the weight of between forty and fifty tons of paper material—much of it psychological tests.

When you see the words "psychological tests" do you immediately think of intelligence tests? Test constructors and users are the first to point out, however, that the results of intelligence tests, for example, are only one indication of a person's capacities.

Take the case of Abie. He just wasn't interested in Latin or French, or Algebra. What good were they, anyway? Abie's academic intelligence quotient was in the low average class. However, the guidance director administered a mechanical ability test to Abie. In one part of the test, Abie had to put together a bicycle bell from a conglomeration of parts. Abie did it in one minute flat. Easy as pie! Another lad, Bob, with a high academic I.Q. took the test immediately after Abie. It took him exactly eighteen minutes of unhappy fumbling to do it—and then the bell didn't work properly. Abie had a high degree of mechanical aptitude.

Persons with low academic intelligence ratings often offset this by an aptitude for a particular pursuit, or perseverance, or a well-integrated personality. A whole battery of tests must be administered to obtain clues to a person's complete personality. A guidance director is like Sherlock Holmes, tracking down clues which, if interpreted correctly, will help the student to "know himself."

Perhaps you think of Guidance as consisting chiefly of *tête-a-têtes* with the school counsellor? That is partly true, but how many interviews could an overworked guidance director give



THIS MIGHT HELP Canada. Recruiting for the Territorial Army in England is encountering the same difficulties and even displays of toy soldiers are now used. Here is some free advice for Mr. Claxton.

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IT'S THE BEST OF

yearly in, say, Central Technical School in Toronto, with over 1,850 students. He might cover them all once—but once would not be sufficient. Something else must partially replace the personal interview.

And that "something else" is group work related to Guidance, *i.e.*, class periods. These "class periods" deal with topics applicable to all students. Study methods, control of emotions, getting along with others, information about all occupations are topics important to everyone. These class sessions help students to choose their life work and to plan for it.

The Vocational Guidance Centre supplies the material for both individual counselling and group work related to Guidance. The Centre distributes to schools all over Canada—and even to far-away places like Hawaii, New Zealand, Bermuda, Holland and Poland—material to aid in Guidance work.

Canadian educationists have gradually developed their own range of tests, but test construction is a mighty slow business! Ask Dr. S. R. Laycock, Dean of the Faculty of Education at the University of Saskatchewan or Dr. John A. Long, Director of the Department of Educational Research, Ontario College of Education. They will tell you that it takes three years to construct and validate a learning capacity or an achievement test. For the test must first be constructed, tried out, refined, and then administered to thousands of students all over Canada to establish norms.

The Vocational Guidance Centre also imports from the United States many useful tests such as the Otis Quick-Scoring Mental Ability Test, the Kuder Preference Record, Minnesota Clerical Test and the Personality Inventory by Bernreuter.

For Entrants

Perhaps Joan and Philip will shake the dust of elementary school off their heels next June. What school will they enrol in next September? Will it be the collegiate institute, the vocational school, the technical school or the high school of commerce? A boy or girl should have a general idea of what he or she wants to do by the time secondary school looms up. Otherwise Joan may go to vocational school and find, three years later, that with her interests and aptitudes, she should have gone to a collegiate institute.

So that students may have accurate information on which to base their decisions, the Vocational Guidance Centre publishes occupational monographs—54 to date. These are four-page leaflets (7c each postpaid). Each leaflet deals with a specific occupation. They give vital information in sections headed "Nature of the Work", "Working Conditions", "Qualifications Necessary for Entry and Success", "Preparation Needed", "Opportunities for Advancement," "Remuneration", "Advantages", "Disadvantages", "How to Get Started Toward the Occupation", etc.

Moreover—and this is important—while these monographs are published by the Vocational Guidance Centre which is situated in Ontario, they are nevertheless national in character. Each monograph deals with a particular occupation, not just as it is in Ontario, but as it applies in each of the nine provinces. After all, there are no "walls" between the provinces and a boy or girl educated in Ontario may, five or ten years later, find himself or herself living in Manitoba. Or the boy or girl now attending secondary school in B.C. may in the future become a citizen of Quebec.

Snobbery

These monographs do a good job of breaking down "Occupational Snobbery", the kind of thing which causes a parent to choose a white-collar job for his boy, though he is obviously more fitted to become an auto mechanic.

So the Centre publishes occupational monographs on Baker, Barber, Bricklayer, Printer, as well as on Engineer, Meteorologist and Physician, in order to provide information on all occupations.

The Centre publishes many helpful books, such as "Growing Up", "You and Your Future", "Exploring Occupations", and "Success in the World of Work", all written by the Centre's Director.

"Success in the World of Work" fills a very definite need, employers agree. The book gives pointers on how to apply for a job, how to act when you secure one—and how to become truly successful in it. One employer cites revealing stories about teen-age job applicants. One lad had had seven jobs in six months and was proud of his record. When asked why he left each job, the lad was offhand about it. "Oh, they asked me to do something that wasn't my work, so I just quit." Or, "I didn't like the boss", or "You had to work too hard", or "Oh, I just got tired."

Perhaps the Centre's most important aid to guidance workers, however, is the V.G.C. Mailing Service. Every school month each of the 900 subscribers receives a package containing between twenty and thirty items — new occupational monographs, Looking At Jobs Posters, Looking at Hobbies Posters, up-to-date job articles, and articles on guidance techniques.

For Counsel

The need for counselling of adults is attested by the number of phone calls to the Centre. Every day someone asks, "May I have an appointment with the Director for counselling?" These are the people who didn't have Guidance when they went to school. Today, the Centre is not equipped to do very much for such people, aside from providing occupational monographs.

But big plans are in the offing. When the new wing to the Ontario College of Education Building (now in the planning stage) is finished, there may be a Guidance Counselling Clinic for adults.

• •

A TRAGIC TALE

ALONE and unbefriended, I
A matchless meadow did espy
Compact and brimming over
Its tiny rim with such a rush
Of flowers that scarce a bee could crush
Between the heads of clover.

'Here will I bring my love' I said,
'What better place to be our bed
'Than this, bestrewn with daisies?
'Here in my arms, with flowers enlaced
'Shall she be loved.' And so made haste
To her to sing its praises.

But man or beast, by Nature's quip,
Had taken pains, meanwhile, to strip
My meadow of its treasure,
And bitten stalk and parching grain
Alone were left for counterpane
When we would take our pleasure.

So we returned, and, after dark,
Kissed on a bench in Central Park.

ELIZABETH HARRISON

THERE'S ONLY ONE

Super Cushion

TIRE

Super Cushion

by GOODYEAR

THE NEW TIRES FOR Super COMFORT... Super SAFETY... Super MILEAGE

Sweet Charity Sees Lemon In Ontario's Gifts Act

By JEAN TWEED

Avoidance of taxation by the charitable foundation device is becoming too frequent in the United States and in Canada. The Ontario legislature recently passed a hotly-disputed measure which is designed to control this abuse. The principles behind this Act, and its probable results are here discussed by Jean Tweed, a commentator well-known both in SATURDAY NIGHT and on the radio. She thinks the bill is insufficient and prejudiced.

CHARITABLE foundations (except religious ones) should not control businesses. Charity is unfair competition. This is the principle embodied in the Charitable Gifts Act passed by the Ontario legislature on April 8.

Such a principle (right or wrong) might seem easy to comprehend to those fortunate Canadians who did not wade through the mass of insults, recriminations and innuendo that distinguished the Ontario newspapers during the two-week debate. At first glance the bill seemed to imply that a number of wealthy citizens were avoiding succession duties by setting up foundations ostensibly for charity but actually providing charity only to the executors and trustees. A bird in the hand is worth two in a foundation seemed to be the maxim.

A long second look, however, particularly by those who thought this a strange ideology to issue from the spokesmen of private enterprise, revealed the fact that the bill did not mention succession duties, nor provide for strict investigation. What it did say was that charitable foundations which controlled more than ten per cent of a business, operated "for profit or gain," must sell all their interests within three years (later extended to seven) retaining no more than ten per cent.

And, the bill continued, not only must these businesses be sold, but the proceeds from them must be invested in a particular way, "in investments authorized by *The Companies Act* for the investment of the funds of joint stock insurance companies, but no such investment shall be made that represents more than a ten per centum interest in any one corporation."

Now then, why were non-religious charitable foundations suddenly selected for such restrictive legislation? To the suspicious the answer seems obvious. Look at the events of the past year. Mr. Joseph Atkinson died and control of his two Toronto newspapers the Toronto *Daily Star* and the *Star Weekly* is handed over in his will to The Atkinson Charitable Foundation. Then the *Star's* evening rival is purchased by Mr. George McCullagh, owner of the morning, Tory-minded, *Globe and Mail*. This releases the *Telegram* from the charitable foundation class in which it was formerly. Mr. McCullagh makes some veiled and unveiled threats against his now-evening rival. Then appears the Charitable Gifts Act which has as its purpose the destruction of charitable-owned, profit-making businesses. Skullduggery! cries the opposition, and the battle is on. And what better battle could there be than one which includes such righteous issues as freedom of the press, political machinations, dying requests, widows, orphans and sweet charity? Stephen Leacock would have loved it.

If Bill Stands

But now that the bill has been passed, the din has died down, the lawyers and trustees have returned to town, what has actually happened? Well, if the bill stands (and a change of government doesn't rescind it) the Atkinson Foundation must relinquish control of its papers and a handful of other foundations such as the Loblaw Foundation, the Silverwoods (dairy interest) Foundation and the Mason Foundation Sudbury *Star* newspaper) will be affected. Most of the other foundations, for one reason or another, seem to be in the clear.

For instance, that set up by Barbara Ann Scott is probably okay since Barbara Ann is a professional and not a business operated "for profit or gain." The Massey Foundation doesn't control ten per cent of any industry, so that it is not affected. The Cardy Foundation (controls string of hotels) is located in Quebec and so might be able to clear itself. The University of Toronto claims it is all right since the wording of the bill suggests that businesses must be "vested in" and not "created by." Therefore the Connaught Laboratories, which manufactures and sells medicinal preparations, and the University of Toronto Press, which publishes books, are unaffected.

In fact, the number of foundations which are not affected seems to indicate that the bill was introduced solely for the purpose of inhibiting the Atkinson Foundation. And, as even the dullest delegate to Couchiching knows, the Atkinson papers do not like the present Ontario government.

Little Atkinsons

A side issue which was hauled in to justify this bill was epitomized in the statement "Why should all the little Atkinsons and Hindmarshs have control of the *Star* papers from now to kingdom come?" (By Mr. Atkinson's will either his own heirs or those of his trustees were to control the policies of the papers.) Why indeed? Why should any little sons of anyone control any business in perpetuity? But this is not the principle of the bill. In an amendment the bill now allows the trustees to buy back their businesses if they so wish. To use Mr. Atkinson Junior as an illustration. He can now buy back 90 per cent of his father's interest in the *Star* papers at properly-supervised rates, and the money which he so expends is destined for charity. He will then be a private owner of the papers and any future profits which might occur will not presumably go to charity.

This line of reasoning if followed to its conclusion is that young Atkinson is unfair competition to business if he represents a charitable foundation, but that he is not unfair as long as he has the right to pocket the profits. And the moral of that is, as the Duchess said to Alice in Wonderland, "'Never imagine yourself not to be otherwise than what it might appear to others that what you were or might have been was not otherwise than what you had been would have appeared to them to be otherwise.'

"'I think I should understand that better,' Alice said very politely, 'if I had it written down: but I can't quite follow it as you say it.'

"'That's nothing to what I could say if I chose,' the Duchess replied in a pleased tone."

This last statement of the Duchess (substitute "government") is the one which most harries even ardent Conservatives. The bill not only covers those foundations which might be set up in the future, but those which have been set up in the past. This retroactive feature has called forth much harsh criticism and much purple prose, having to do with the sacredness of a man's last will and testament.

To the dispassionate observer this seems aside from the point. If a dying-man's last request is anti-social and unlawful, there seems little reason why it should be granted. The Dependents' Relief Act has often had the effect of re-writing wills, and no protest has been made.

For instance there was a man who died and in his will left his wife ten dollars because that was all the blankey-blank-blank was worth, he said. When, in due course, the wife applied for relief, the courts invoked the Dependents' Relief Act, and awarded the woman one-third of her husband's estate, as her right.

However, the setting up of a charitable foundation is not unlawful, and hardly anti-social. What is really bothering the Conservative attackers of the retroactive clauses of the bill, is that it is liable to become a horrible government habit. Why, the first thing you know, the government might start retroactive legislation against multiple ownership of newspapers as constituting a monopoly.

Then too, this bill's retroactive feature gives lawyers a hefty sense of uncertainty when it comes to advising clients.

To the layman such considerations seem futile. If legislation is needed to protect the public then the date of the incurred crime is aside from the point. Either the establishment of such foundations as the Atkinson or others is a good thing and should be encouraged, or potentially a bad thing and should be regulated.

And that brings us to the nub of the question. Are charitable foundations doing their proper job in Canada? Or are they, in effect, a device for perpetuating businesses without paying proper taxes? The adherents of the bill made a great deal of fuss about the fact that the Atkinson Foundation makes no guarantee to any specific charity, and so is able to avoid payment or accounting. But Dr. H. M. Cassidy, director of the school of social work of the University of Toronto, pointed out in a public letter that the job of foundations was primarily in un-established fields

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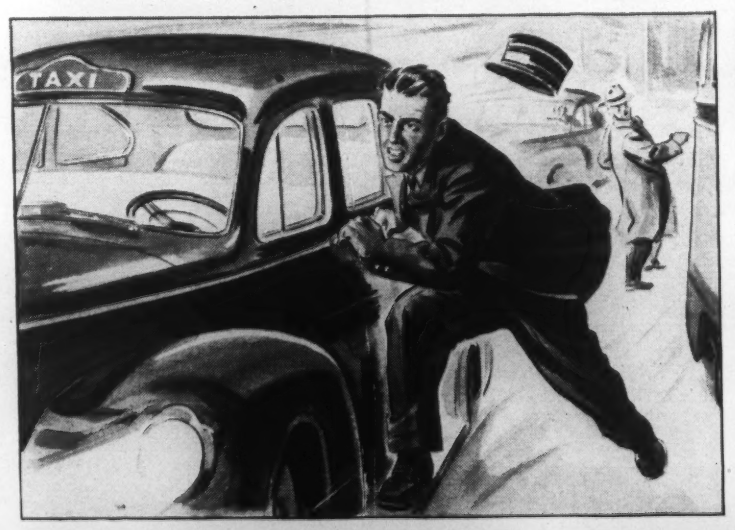

1. It was about 7 o'clock on a Saturday evening when Mather noticed the driverless cab gaining speed as it rolled down Avenue Rd.

2. Racing his tram until he had passed the taxi, the fast-thinking motorman got out and jumped on the running board.

3. The emergency break wouldn't hold ... and Mather was forced to bring the cab to a halt against the front door of his parked street car.

WINS DOW AWARD

S. B. MATHER
of Toronto
brings runaway cab to stop against parked street car

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THE *Dow* AWARD

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DOW BREWERY - MONTREAL

BA-68A

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Support for Dr. Cassidy's theory can be found in the New York *Times* Sunday magazine section (April 3) which points out that the Rockefeller Foundation played a large part in eliminating hookworm in the Southern States; that the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation has aided some 1,500 writers and artists, and that various foundation funds figured heavily in the early stages of research into atomic energy.

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The fact must also be faced that, despite this fine record, there are also less scrupulous citizens who use the charitable device for less altruistic purposes. Therefore regulatory legislation should be passed both here and in the United States. The *Times* article suggests that (1) foundations should publish full reports on both activities and finance, (2) exemption be denied those foundations which over a period of years fail to spend their approximate income, and (3) foundations pay taxes upon business enterprises which they wholly own and conduct for profit. This latter recommendation has long been in force in Canada. Recently the Quebec provincial government passed such a regulatory measure which empowers their tax-collectors to investigate all expenditures and profits of charitable foundations and to remove from exemption such expenditures that they think are not directly charitable. But in Ontario the Act allows investigation only when the foundations has not yet disposed of its majority control of any profit-making business. When the foundation relinquishes such control the government loses all interest. This measure hardly seems to protect the public.

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Marx's First Flier On Communism "Exposed All Its Nakedness"

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

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Marx himself may be impossibly dull reading; Schwarzschild is quite the opposite. Among the nuggets he has dug up is the fact that the first literary efforts of this apostle of hatred were poetry, entitled "Book of Love" and "Book of Song." His first newspaper article described the theories of Communism as "the actual danger," which he would expose "in all their nakedness." For his part, he believed that "the undeniable collision between the have-nots and the middle-class will be solved peacefully."

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For 100 years his disciples have raised the same cry with every depression. No wonder the leading Soviet economist Varga thought it time in 1947 to re-assess the theory of the "inevitable" decay of the capitalist system, and decided that, with American business under irksome government control and heavy taxes while American labor enjoyed the highest wages and strongest organization in its history, capitalism had "entered a new phase of development" and its collapse would be delayed for perhaps many years.

That is not even a taste of this vivid biography of a man whose frustrations and hatreds have been visited upon the world for a century, as he himself was afflicted for years with boils. Let Bakunin, the famous Russian revolutionary contemporary to Marx, characterize him: "He called me a sentimental idealist; and he was right. I called him morose, vain and treacherous; and I too was right."

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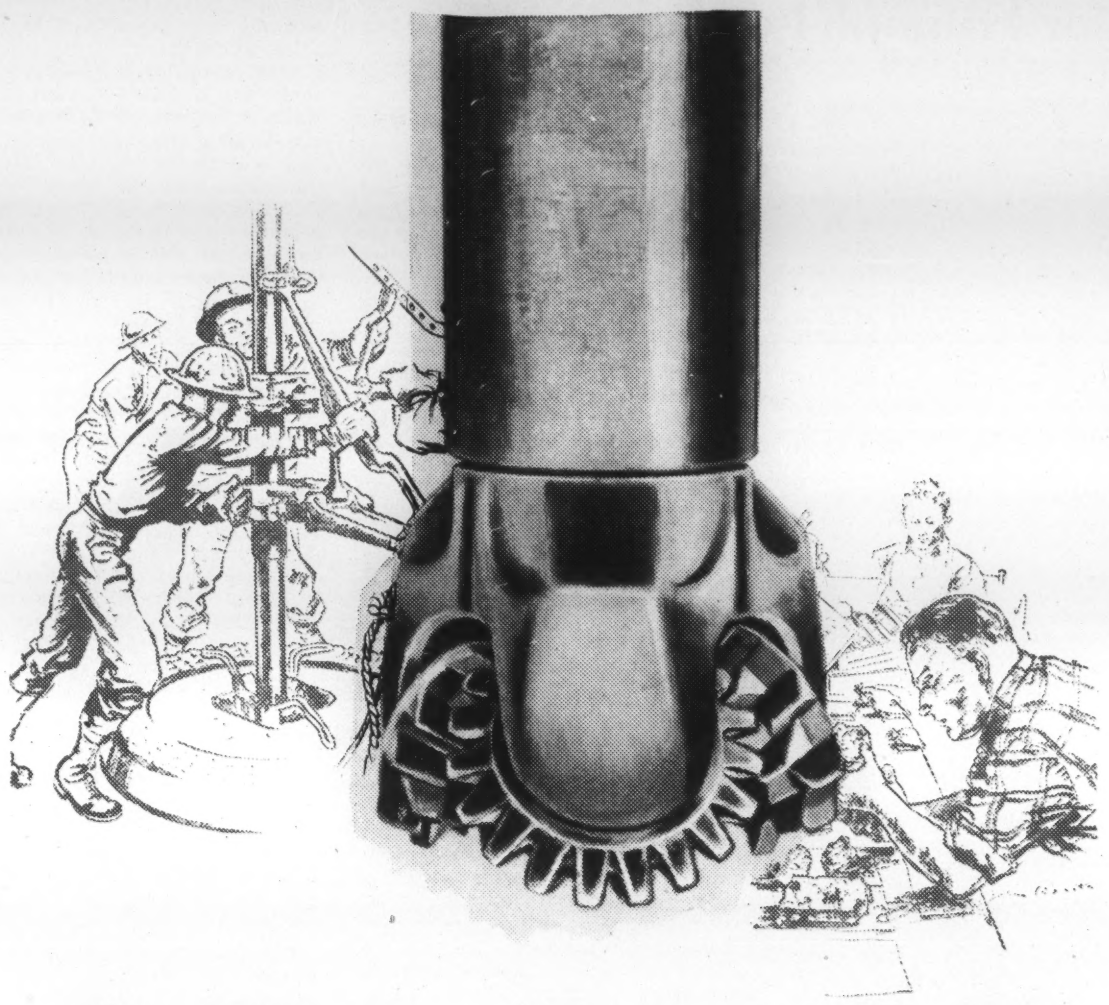

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Bringing you oil is a big job—
and a costly one.

Sweet Charity Sees Lemon In Ontario's Gifts Act

By JEAN TWEED

Avoidance of taxation by the charitable foundation device is becoming too frequent in the United States and in Canada. The Ontario legislature recently passed a hotly-disputed measure which is designed to control this abuse. The principles behind this Act, and its probable results are here discussed by Jean Tweed, a commentator well-known both in SATURDAY NIGHT and on the radio. She thinks the bill is insufficient and prejudiced.

CHARITABLE foundations (except religious ones) should not control businesses. Charity is unfair competition. This is the principle embodied in the Charitable Gifts Act passed by the Ontario legislature on April 8.

Such a principle (right or wrong) might seem easy to comprehend to those fortunate Canadians who did not wade through the mass of insults, recriminations and innuendo that distinguished the Ontario newspapers during the two-week debate. At first glance the bill seemed to imply that a number of wealthy citizens were avoiding succession duties by setting up foundations ostensibly for charity but actually providing charity only to the executors and trustees. A bird in the hand is worth two in a foundation seemed to be the maxim.

A long second look, however, particularly by those who thought this a strange ideology to issue from the spokesmen of private enterprise, revealed the fact that the bill did not mention succession duties, nor provide for strict investigation. What it did say was that charitable foundations which controlled more than ten per cent of a business, operated "for profit or gain," must sell all their interests within three years (later extended to seven) retaining no more than ten per cent.

And, the bill continued, not only must these businesses be sold, but the proceeds from them must be invested in a particular way, "in investments authorized by *The Companies Act* for the investment of the funds of joint stock insurance companies, but no such investment shall be made that represents more than a ten per centum interest in any one corporation."

Now then, why were non-religious charitable foundations suddenly selected for such restrictive legislation? To the suspicious the answer seems obvious. Look at the events of the past year. Mr. Joseph Atkinson died and control of his two Toronto newspapers the Toronto *Daily Star* and the *Star Weekly* is handed over in his will to The Atkinson Charitable Foundation. Then the *Star's* evening rival is purchased by Mr. George McCullagh, owner of the morning, Tory-minded, *Globe and Mail*. This releases the *Telegram* from the charitable foundation class in which it was formerly. Mr. McCullagh makes some veiled and unveiled threats against his now-evening rival. Then appears the Charitable Gifts Act which has as its purpose the destruction of charitable-owned, profit-making businesses. Skullduggery! cries the opposition, and the battle is on. And what better battle could there be than one which includes such righteous issues as freedom of the press, political machinations, dying requests, widows, orphans and sweet charity? Stephen Leacock would have loved it.

If Bill Stands

But now that the bill has been passed, the din has died down, the lawyers and trustees have returned to town, what has actually happened? Well, if the bill stands (and a change of government doesn't rescind it) the Atkinson Foundation must relinquish control of its papers and a handful of other foundations such as the Loblaw Foundation, the Silverwoods (dairy interest) Foundation and the Mason Foundation Sudbury *Star* newspaper) will be affected. Most of the other foundations, for one reason or another, seem to be in the clear.

For instance, that set up by Barbara Ann Scott is probably okay since Barbara Ann is a professional and not a business operated "for profit or gain." The Massey Foundation doesn't control ten per cent of any industry, so that it is not affected. The Cardy Foundation (controls string of hotels) is located in Quebec and so might be able to clear itself. The University of Toronto claims it is all right since the wording of the bill suggests that businesses must be "vested in" and not "created by." Therefore the Connaught Laboratories, which manufactures and sells medicinal preparations, and the University of Toronto Press, which publishes books, are unaffected.

In fact, the number of foundations which are not affected seems to indicate that the bill was introduced solely for the purpose of inhibiting the Atkinson Foundation. And, as even the dullest delegate to Couchiching knows, the Atkinson papers do not like the present Ontario government.

Little Atkinsons

A side issue which was hauled in to justify this bill was epitomized in the statement "Why should all the little Atkinsons and Hindmarshs have control of the *Star* papers from now to kingdom come?" (By Mr. Atkinson's will either his own heirs or those of his trustees were to control the policies of the papers.) Why indeed? Why should any little sons of anyone control any business in perpetuity? But this is not the principle of the bill. In an amendment the bill now allows the trustees to buy back their businesses if they so wish. To use Mr. Atkinson Junior as an illustration. He can now buy back 90 per cent of his father's interest in the *Star* papers at properly-supervised rates, and the money which he so expends is destined for charity. He will then be a private owner of the papers and any future profits which might occur will not presumably go to charity.

This line of reasoning if followed to its conclusion is that young Atkinson is unfair competition to business if he represents a charitable foundation, but that he is not unfair as long as he has the right to pocket the profits. And the moral of that is, as the Duchess said to Alice in Wonderland, "'Never imagine yourself not to be otherwise than what it might appear to others that what you were or might have been was not otherwise than what you had been would have appeared to them to be otherwise.'

"'I think I should understand that better,' Alice said very politely, 'if I had it written down: but I can't quite follow it as you say it.'

"'That's nothing to what I could say if I chose,' the Duchess replied in a pleased tone."

This last statement of the Duchess (substitute "government") is the one which most harries even ardent Conservatives. The bill not only covers those foundations which might be set up in the future, but those which have been set up in the past. This retroactive feature has called forth much harsh criticism and much purple prose, having to do with the sacredness of a man's last will and testament.

To the dispassionate observer this seems aside from the point. If a dying-man's last request is anti-social and unlawful, there seems little reason why it should be granted. The Dependents' Relief Act has often had the effect of re-writing wills, and no protest has been made.

For instance there was a man who died and in his will left his wife ten dollars because that was all the blankey-blank-blank was worth, he said. When, in due course, the wife applied for relief, the courts invoked the Dependents' Relief Act, and awarded the woman one-third of her husband's estate, as her right.

However, the setting up of a charitable foundation is not unlawful, and hardly anti-social. What is really bothering the Conservative attackers of the retroactive clauses of the bill, is that it is liable to become a horrible government habit. Why, the first thing you know, the government might start retroactive legislation against multiple ownership of newspapers as constituting a monopoly.

Then too, this bill's retroactive feature gives lawyers a hefty sense of uncertainty when it comes to advising clients.

To the layman such considerations seem futile. If legislation is needed to protect the public then the date of the incurred crime is aside from the point. Either the establishment of such foundations as the Atkinson or others is a good thing and should be encouraged, or potentially a bad thing and should be regulated.

And that brings us to the nub of the question. Are charitable foundations doing their proper job in Canada? Or are they, in effect, a device for perpetuating businesses without paying proper taxes? The adherents of the bill made a great deal of fuss about the fact that the Atkinson Foundation makes no guarantee to any specific charity, and so is able to avoid payment or accounting. But Dr. H. M. Cassidy, director of the school of social work of the University of Toronto, pointed out in a public letter that the job of foundations was primarily in un-established fields

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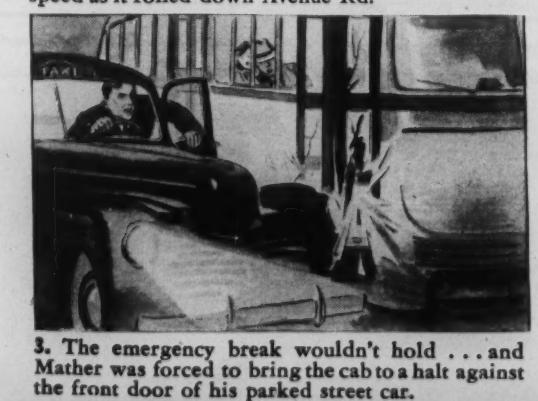
2. Racing his tram until he had passed the taxi, the fast-thinking motorman got out and jumped on the running board.



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LONDON LETTER

This Year's Boat Race Proved Major Triumph For Television

By P. O'D.

London.

SELDOM has the Boat Race been fought out under such lovely conditions as this year—a brilliant, sunny day, warm, and with just enough breeze to give life to the air and make the water ripple and sparkle. And seldom has there been so fine and close a race—not since 1877, say the experts, when for the first and only time there was a dead heat.

This year the crews were level to within ten or a dozen strokes of the finishing line. Then the slightly superior weight and strength of Cambridge just brought them home by a quarter of a length. Only a matter of about fifteen feet after four and a half miles of gruelling struggle!

It was the sort of race that made you regret there had to be a loser. Coming after the dreary processions in which one crew—generally Oxford—has trailed hopelessly behind almost all the way, this grand struggle has restored the Boat Race to public favor as one of the great sporting events of the year.

Another notable feature of this year's Boat Race was that for the first time it was completely televised. You could sit at home in an armchair and watch the whole thing from start to finish—the whole thing and not just the two or three minutes of it which is all the average spectator ever gets from the river bank. And your armchair didn't have to be within the 50 miles which are regarded as the safe working limit of television. I know of at least one television set on the coast fully 70 miles away, where the televised broadcast was received with perfect clearness.

"Better the Devil You Know"

STAGE censorship in this country is conducted on lines that must to many seem singularly old-fashioned and even narrow-minded. Why should the Lord Chamberlain, or his office, have the right to decide what may or may not be said on the stage? Why should there be so many petty and annoying restrictions?—not so many as there were, it is true, but still quite a number. Why have a Censor at all? There is no Censor of literature, for instance. Why have one for the theatre?

So many people think and feel this way about it, that a Bill to abolish the Censorship has just been debated in the Commons and successfully given its second reading—by a very narrow majority. You might think that people connected with the stage would be pleased about this, but actually the strongest opponent of the Bill was that experienced and successful playwright, Sir Alan Herbert. And the arguments he gave were certainly cogent.

It is really a case of "better the devil you know." The Censor may at times be a fussy old nuisance, but once you have got past him you are safe. He may sometimes get in the way of the playwright and producer, but he gets also in the way of all the busy-bodies and reformers who might otherwise feel called upon to take a hand in the pleasant business of regulating other people's morals. And the stage is particularly exposed to them.

If it were put to a vote of the theatrical producers of the country, they would be almost to a man against abolishing the censorship. With the Censor they know where they are. Without him they wouldn't; and when you are risking a lot of money you very much want to know.

HAROLD WILSON, president of the British Board of Trade, tearing up his own book of clothing coupons when he recently announced a "bonfire of controls."

Anything Can Happen

NOT very often does the favorite win the Grand National. This year the world's greatest steeplechase was run true to form in that there is really no form, and almost anything can happen. Even so there can seldom have been so complete an outsider to win it as Russian Hero, which romped home eight lengths to the good, confounding all the experts and delighting the hearts of the bookies. About the only one who thought it had a chance was its owner. Even its trainer advised that it should be withdrawn.

There is something very pleasant about such a victory as this—except, of course, for the people who have bet on something else. Here is a horse owned by a little tenant farmer, who bred it himself from a mare he had bought for only £25. It was trained locally in the West Country, and ridden by an Irish amateur jockey. The odds against it on the "tote" were 200 to 1.

As to the name, the horse was foaled at the time of Stalingrad, when the name was regarded as being of happy omen. If they pay any attention to horse-races on the other side of the Iron Curtain, heaven only knows what implications of Soviet superiority and bourgeois decadence may be read into Russian Hero's victory.

The heavily backed Royal Mount could do no better than third place. There's meaning in that too, I suppose, when seen with the proper left slant. I only hope it doesn't cause them to intensify the "cold war." By the way, does that mean making it colder or making it hotter? No doubt, the Kremlin has a word for it.

Catholics Disqualified

ODD as it may seem in these enlightened times—or so we like to think of them—that Roman Catholics should suffer from a political disability in this country, there is apparently still one left. No Catholic, it seems, can become Lord Chancellor. I say "it seems", because divergent views are expressed by eminent legal authorities. The position has never been cleared up.

It is true that not since 1872 has any Lord Chancellor had to take the oath against Transubstantiation and other Catholic doctrines. It is also true that at that time the Attorney-General insisted that the disqualification no longer existed. But the fact remains that it never was definitely and officially removed; and only a few years ago so great a constitutional authority as Lord Simon expressed doubt as to whether it had actually ceased to operate. It certainly operated in the case of Lord Russell of Killowen, who became Lord Chief Justice but not Lord Chancellor, though he was otherwise the obvious choice.

Recently an attempt has been made to arouse the interest of the government in the matter, and get them to remove officially this disqualification, which is hurtful to the feelings of loyal Catholic subjects, and is also a violation of the Declaration of Human Rights that no one should be penalized on account of his faith. There is general sympathy with the effort, but it is not likely that anything definite will be done about it. This is not the English way, which prefers to let sleeping dogs lie until they have to be awakened.

What probably will happen is that some day a Catholic with a strong claim to become Lord Chancellor will simply be given the exalted job, and that will be the end of a discrimination which has lasted since the days of Queen Elizabeth. There will be a few grumbles and protests, of course, but most people will be pleased—and will think no more about it.

Editors Beware

WHEN a man of the name of Haigh was charged recently with the murder of a rich old lady who had disappeared from a London hotel, people interested in such stories — and who isn't? — realized from such details as the police allowed to be published that this was the sort of case about which almost everyone talks and argues and reads everything he can get. Naturally no one realized this better than the editors of the more popular Press, who filled their columns with miles of reports and acres of photographs.

In most countries such journalistic enterprise would be taken as a matter of course, almost of professional duty, and its excesses regarded with general indulgence. But this is one country where it involves serious risks. More than 200 years ago a distinguished English judge laid down the rule that nothing must be published "to prejudice mankind against persons before their case is heard." Especially there must be no assumption of their guilt until it is proven. Hence the care with which most newspapers sprinkle their columns with the word "alleged"—alleged murderer, alleged crime, alleged almost everything. It makes duller reading, but it is a wise precaution.

Unfortunately for himself and his proprietors, the editor of the *Daily Mirror*, the enormously popular London picture paper, forgot this good rule. Now he is doing three months in Brixton prison for contempt of court, and the proprietors have been fined £10,000 and given a solemn warning by the Lord Chief Justice that, if anything of the kind should occur again, "the directors themselves might find that the arm of the Court was long enough to reach them and to deal with them individually."

It is perhaps important that the public curiosity about a singularly dramatic murder story should be gratified in every reasonable way. From the point of view of circulation it is also important that the editor of a popular paper should play up such a story for all it is worth and the law allows. But it is far more important that a man on trial for his life should get a fair and unprejudiced hearing. The stern judgment of the Court of King's Bench is likely to ensure that for a long time to come the editors of Fleet Street and elsewhere will be more than usually careful. Not many of them would regard a stay in Brixton prison as among their ordinary occupational hazards.

• •

THE HARD THING

THIS will be the hard thing:
Leaving tree and sky,
Leaving hill and garden
When I die.
Not the failing vision,
Not the shattered breath,
But—will there be a spring wind
After death?

GILEAN DOUGLAS

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Mind Of The "Top Man" At Work In The Fateful Year Of 1940

By B. K. SANDWELL

IT IS to be hoped that readers of the instalments of "Their Finest Hour" which have been published in various weekly periodicals in the United States and elsewhere do not labor under the delusion that they have read more than an interesting sample of the contents of Mr. Churchill's magnificent second volume of his series on the Second World War (Thomas Allen, $6), which has just appeared in book form. Readers of *Life* in particular have missed among other important chapters the introductory account of the relative burdens of military and naval exertion carried by the British Commonwealth and the United States at different dates between the beginning of 1940 and that of 1945. This comparison was made by Mr. Churchill because "it is to the combined interest of the English-speaking world that the magnitude of the British war-making effort should be known and realized"; and while *Life* no doubt had its own adequate reasons for omitting this passage it remains true that it was giving its readers only an emasculated and imperfect version of the book.

This volume is really a record of the workings of the mind of the "top man" of the world during the year 1940, the top year of the world's history, the year in which was decided the question whether a well-organized tyranny, in command of a great, technically able, well organized and strategically situated people, would or would not succeed in destroying political freedom throughout the human race. Mr. Churchill's mind is essentially clear, direct and straightforward, and his expression of it is exceptionally frank. One has the feeling that one is actually living in Downing street, dashing across to Paris now and then or running round the English coast to look at the defences, dictating memoranda from "Former Naval Person" to Roosevelt, and telling Parliament just what it was desirable that the nation should know.

All the people around Mr. Churchill at this crucial time were handpicked for qualities among which "personal buoyancy and vigor" were pre-eminent. He was "much in harmony with both Beaverbrook and Bevin in the white-hot weeks," but "afterwards they quarrelled, which was a pity and caused much friction." Neville Chamberlain, though dying and in grave physical distress, was heroic. Clement Attlee, though his name appears only four times in the index, was obviously an invaluable support not only in home politics but also in relations abroad; their only differences were about Socialism, which could cause no great trouble at a time when the individual was being subordinated to the state anyhow, and "We worked together with perfect ease and confidence during the whole period of the Government." The liaison between the War Cabinet Staff and the Military Staff was perfectly managed by Sir Edward Bridges, son of the former poet laureate, and "a man of exceptional force, ability and personal charm, without a trace of jealousy in his nature."

The Lyric Quality

Domestic politics occupy very little space in this volume, which has been described as too exclusively military to have an equal literary interest with "The Gathering Storm." This is an unjust estimate; there is a lyric quality about Mr. Churchill's deeply felt tales of the heroism and endurance of the British population throughout the maximum bombardment, of the drama of the scenes with Reynaud, Darlan and de Gaulle over the French collapse, and of many other striking episodes of this crucial year, which makes it just as fine a piece of literature as its predecessor. It is full also of richly etched impressions of leading personages. Of de Gaulle: "Under an impassive, imperturbable demeanor he seemed to me to have a remarkable capacity for feeling pain." Of Admiral Darlan: "He had certainly built up in the minds of the officers and men of the French Navy that at all costs their ships should be destroyed before being seized by the Germans, whom he disliked as much as the English." There is no doubt that this means "as much as he disliked the English," and the point Mr. Churchill makes is that Darlan's dislike of the English was the one thing which prevented him from sailing during that fateful June in one of his ships "to any port outside France to become the master of all French interests beyond German control" and eventually the Liberator of France.

There are a great many extracts from the official papers of the period, some of which are of special interest to Canadians, and others of great charm as indicating the very varied concerns of a prime minister in wartime. Among the latter is a minute to the Home Secretary: "I certainly do not propose to send a message by the senior child to Mr. Mackenzie King, or by the junior child either. If I sent any message by anyone, it would be that I entirely deprecate any stampede from this country at the present time." This refers to a government-sponsored scheme for sending children to North America to escape bombing. Another to the First Lord of the Admiralty reads: "Surely you can run to a new Admiralty flag. It grieves me to see the present dingy object every morning."

In some respects the jealously guarded independence of the Canadian forces seems to have been carried to excess. On July 7 Mr. Churchill wrote to the War Secretary expressing his astonishment "at the statement made to us by General McNaughton that the whole of the 2nd Canadian Division was destined for Iceland . . . Apparently the first three battalions have already gone there. Nobody was told anything about this. We require the Canadian divisions to work as a corps as soon as possible."

One other comment must be made upon this book. It reveals the atmosphere of moral seriousness in which the campaign was carried on by the great and profoundly religious men who had charge of it in London; and subsequent volumes will undoubtedly reveal a similar quality in the corresponding management in Washington. What a contrast these nations present with "the two great totalitarian empires, equally devoid of moral restraints," who were then in uneasy alliance but watching each-other's every move, "polite but inexorable!" That a good deal of manoeuvering was inevitable in international relations is clear enough, and at times it had to the outsider the appearance of inconsistency, as when Mr. Churchill "repeatedly encouraged Mr. Mackenzie King to keep his representative, the skilful and accomplished M. Dupuy, at Vichy," and General de Gaulle on the other hand "had to be rude to the British to prove to French eyes that he was not a British puppet." But the drive towards the objective of the final liberation of the world from tyranny never lost sight of its goal, and never paltered with dishonor no matter what the perils which were involved. If it is true of the British people that this was "Their Finest Hour" it is also true that the hour produced the man who was needed to ensure that it should be so, and that the spirit of that man is faithfully mirrored in every line of this fascinating and inspiring volume.

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To keep alive the family's faith calls for a positive plan – just as you plan for your family's material welfare. *How* your family expresses its faith is a matter of choice. What is important to you is that you *do* express it!

A message from the more than fifty Life Insurance Companies in Canada and their Agents.

Value Of U.S. Broadcasts Proved By Red Reprisal

By ALBERT A. SHEA

The United States was the last of the great nations to launch an international information program. Visits by Congressmen to Europe indicated the necessity, and helped overcome the opposition to a government information service.

Supplying information about America to the people of other countries is now an established part of the work of the U.S. Department of State. A $28 million budget provides for shortwave broadcasts by "The Voice of America", aid to libraries and schools, and the distribution of documentary films. The exchange of scholars and experts with other countries is also being encouraged officially.

Albert Shea has lectured in political science at the Universities of Manitoba and Toronto. At present holder of the Dafoe Foundation Fellowship, he is engaged in a study of mass communication at Columbia University.

New York.

IT'S ONLY a short hop from 57th Street to Sofia, Bulgaria. It takes only a fraction of a second for the shortwave broadcasts of "The Voice of America" to make the trip. The voice of a news announcer reporting in Bulgarian is carried from the microphone in the U.S. Department of State's 57th Street studios to shortwave listeners in remote Sofia with electronic speed that is the human equivalent of "no time at all". All this is one small operation in America's program of international information; the newest development in the age-old art of diplomacy.

Each day the radio arm of the Department of State beams broadcasts in 22 languages to Europe, Latin America and the Far East. The programs go out over 36 shortwave transmitters in the United States, which range in power from 10,000 watts to 200,000 watts, plus additional relay stations at Honolulu, Manila and Munich.

The United States is in the broadcasting business on a big scale. Shortwave broadcasts are an important part of an international information program which includes overseas libraries, film centres, schools, and the exchange of students, educators and experts with interested countries. It is all part of the job of telling America's story to people in all parts of the world who are able and willing to read and to listen.

Budget of $28,000,000

The program of international information and educational exchange is operating currently on a budget of $28,000,000. This may be a fly-bite out of a national budget of $42 billions, but it took a tough battle to convince Congress that it was important to carry out an official program to win friends for America, and influence people to be favorably disposed to the American way of life.

A number of expressions are available to describe government communication with the peoples of other countries: cultural relations; good neighbor policy; international information; propaganda, psychological warfare. The appropriate phrase varies with the speaker, the situation, and the matter of whether it is the surface intentions or the deeper motivation of the country of origin which is being described. Such activities are now an essential dimension of the foreign policy of every nation.

No doubt the records of ancient history can produce examples of friendly and unfriendly exchange of words between countries. Certainly in the 1800's France and Germany were active in the field of cultural relations. They both encouraged the teaching of their national language in the schools in foreign countries, often paying or subsidizing the salaries of the teachers. Britain did not enter the field until the 1930's. The B.B.C. began to broadcast in foreign tongues to offset the propaganda of the swift-moving Nazi dictatorship. The British Council was established in 1934 as an autonomous, non-political body devoted to making the culture of the British better known and appreciated abroad.

Not until 1938 did the United States make a hesitant first step. In that year a Division of Cultural Relations was set up in the Department of State to improve relations with the countries of Latin America.

With its entrance into World War II, the United States found itself in the business of propaganda on a vast scale. In 1942, almost overnight, there appeared more than 10,000 propaganda workers in the Office of Wartime Information, the Psychological Warfare Branch and the Office of Strategic Services.

But with the end of the war this function of government, in the process of conversion to peacetime purposes, was threatened with complete extinction. Members of Congress objected violently to the distribution of information by the government. Firstly, if there was a job to be done, private business could do it more efficiently, and at a profit. Secondly, government in business was bad

TATIANA HECKER broadcasts in Russian as "The Voice of America" beams its daily program to Russia.

enough, but government in the business of information might be a foot in the door that would open the way to a dictatorship of opinion. Thirdly, it cost money.

A leader in the fight to win a place for information in the State Department's activities was William Benton. An imaginative man from the ranks of U.S. business leaders, Benton saw clearly that foreign relations had entered a new phase. Foreign relations had become more than a matter of quiet talks between gentlemen in cutaway coats. The spread of democracy and literacy around the globe has endowed the views of the individual with a new importance. Because the attitude of every man towards other nations is important, efforts are being made to educate, inform, influence that attitude.

As Assistant Secretary of Public Affairs from January, 1946, to March, 1948, Benton was responsible for the information program, and his views gained a hearing. Three days after taking office, Assistant Secretary Benton in the course of a speech stated his view of the *raison d'etre* of a government information program:

"Fear and misunderstanding of America can cost us the friends and allies we need in time of crisis. We must not rely only on the friendship of governments and rulers. History shows the weathervane characteristic of such friendships. We must seek the friendship of peoples—their understanding of our people and of our free society. It is the peoples of the world in whom we put our trust."

At the same time Benton tried to calm the fears of the U.S. news services, publishers and movie-makers who had visions of the government becoming a competitor in their foreign markets. Benton emphasized that the major job would be left to the private agencies. The government would confine itself to filling the gaps; but the gaps were important, perhaps crucial.

The year 1947 was a black year for the U.S. information service. In spite of Benton's efforts the axe fell. Forty per cent of the information budget was chopped off. All services had to be drastically curtailed. Of the 150,000 letters received by the "Voice of America" from listeners during 1947, 74 per cent were received in the first half of the year, and only 26 per cent during the second half of the year when the budget cut was in effect.

Congressmen in Europe

During the summer of 1947 a considerable number of Congressmen toured Europe. The flavor of public opinion gave them a vivid impression of the necessity for an adequate information program. The reputation of America was suffering seriously from rumors and anti-American propaganda. The Congressmen returned convinced. In January, 1948, they passed the Smith-Mundt Act, and Benton's battle was won. International information and educational exchange were established as an integral part of the foreign policy operations of the government of the United States.

A number of methods are employed to give a full and fair picture of America to the world. Of these, the shortwave radio activities known as "The Voice of America" are probably the most significant. No one can say how many people listen, but there are some 30,000,000 radio receiving sets around the world capable of hearing "The Voice", and every mail brings bundles of letters from the more responsive of the listeners.

Direct activities in other countries include the maintenance of libraries and schools, and the showing of films. During 1948 the Department of State operated 50 libraries in 41 countries; gave assistance to 270 American-sponsored schools, principally in Latin American countries. The U.S. maintains 200 film libraries in 95 countries and dependencies, showing

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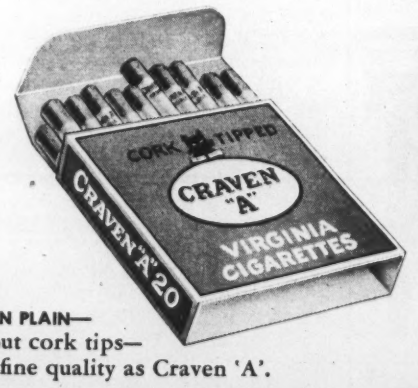

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documentary movies of America to millions of people annually.

In the field of the press, the Department offers background news to foreign papers, and assists foreign newspapermen who visit the U.S. Each month it publishes an illustrated Russian-language magazine, "Amerika". Fifty thousand copies are circulated each month in the Soviet Union, where no other American magazine is allowed to circulate.

The Office of Educational Exchange, with the aid of legislation such as the Fulbright Act, is engaged in encouraging friendship between the United States and its world neighbors by the exchange visits of scholars, professors and technical experts.

Anthropologists May Help

In New York a group of anthropologists are studying the characteristics of the various national groups. Their findings may help the Department of State to "speak the language" of foreign nations, figuratively as well as literally. As an aid in planning and improving the information service, regular reports are received from U.S. missions abroad.

It is something of a paradox that the United States was the last great nation to enter the field of international information. America is the home of mass advertising, the birthplace of public relations, the centre of the world's film industry. Yet deep-seated distrust of government caused the Americans to refrain from applying their techniques of mass communication to international relations.

Even today, the "Voice of America" rates second to the B.B.C., and Great Britain—struggling to recover with the aid of borrowed dollars and with her people on extended austerity—is spending $57,000,000 a year on its various information activities; twice the amount being spent by the U.S.

The basic aim of the American program of information is to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. It has been diverted from this goal somewhat by the tension between Russia and America. In a recent statement, the new Assistant Secretary of Public Affairs, George V. Allen, said:

"Eight or ten transmitters daily broadcast the 'Voice of America' Russian program. We have already identified 18 Soviet transmitters which the Soviet government is using in an effort to 'jam' us . . . They certainly would not devote valuable time of their transmitters if our programs did not 'sting'."

This, then, appears to be one of the effects of the cold war. The radio waves which pass back and forth across the iron curtain are heavily laden with icicles.

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SCIENCE FRONT

New Theory of Universe's Birth Bears Out The Bible Story

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

THE universe came into being 3,600,000,000 years ago, according to the latest estimate presented at the annual meeting of the American Astronomical Association at Yale University. The new theory which interested the astronomers will have a familiar sound to theologians, who have held a rather ancient theory concerning the origin of the universe.

"Let there be light," declared the Maker of the universe in the Scriptures, and all else that exists followed in consequence.

The new theory presented to the astronomers by Dr. Guy C. Omer Jr., of the University of Oregon, holds that the universe started with a primeval explosion at a definite time—an explosion out of which all things were made and out of which the entire cosmos evolved. It is still expanding, providing us with an exploding universe which will continue to grow, and the end result will be darkness.

Our cosmos, according to Dr. Omer's theory, is just a quick flash of light in the unlimited realm of eternity.

Dr. Omer's theory offers the scientists an open universe, the dimensions of which are indefinite, but beyond a certain point it blacks out.

Stars Redden

Within closer range is the more familiar type of universe and it is of adequate size to permit the 200-inch telescope to wave its 1,000,000,000-light-year exploring rod in any direction and have room to spare. The radius of curvature of the active explorable universe, according to Dr. Omer, is 10,000,000,000 light years.

Within the range of the 200-inch Palomar telescope, Dr. Omer predicts, will be found very definite evidence of the existence of the boundary of the universe. The evidence will be the reddening of the stars. The farther out we go, the redder will the light of the stars become. They will finally appear a deep dull red, hardly visible, then will come blackness—for at this point the universe will be expanding farther than light can travel back to carry messages concerning what exists beyond. The Palomar telescope will, if Dr. Omer's figures are precise, be able to explore about three-tenths of the seeable universe.

Dr. Omer is carrying on the work of the late Dr. Richard Tolman, of California Institute of Technology, who pioneered in investigating how the stars redden with distance and investigating the exploding universe theory which this discovery made necessary.

Many scientists, including Einstein, have tried to construct mathematical models of a universe which would correspond to what we know about the heavens and which would include the new situation. Not even the Einstein model would work properly when applied to nature.

Erratic Universe

A new approach was made by Dr. Omer. All previous cosmological theories have been based upon a universe in which all matter was uniformly distributed. Dr. Omer began with the belief that uniformity exists nowhere in nature and, if it did exist, such a universe would be extremely unstable and would act in a very erratic fashion.

The mathematics of a non-uniform universe are so difficult that the use of the new giant calculating machines would be required in solving the problem, he stated.

Other cosmologists have invented new physical principles to help them in constructing their models of possible universes. Dr. Omer explained that he used nothing but the classical physical laws plus relativity; but to make it possible to handle the mathematics he simplified conditions somewhat so that the results necessarily are approximations.

The results correspond closely to conditions in the heavens, as far as we are able to observe them, he said. They give the universe an age of 3,600,000,000 years, which is 50 per cent longer than the age of the earth as measured by radio-activity in the rocks; whereas in some former experimental models for the universe the earth was made 1,000,000,000 years older than the heavens. In others, the bounds of space were brought so close that the 200-inch telescope would have a longer range than these bounds.

Dr. Omer uses Einstein's factor called "Lambda," which many cosmogoners have used to support the heavens—that is, to keep the universe from collapsing on itself.

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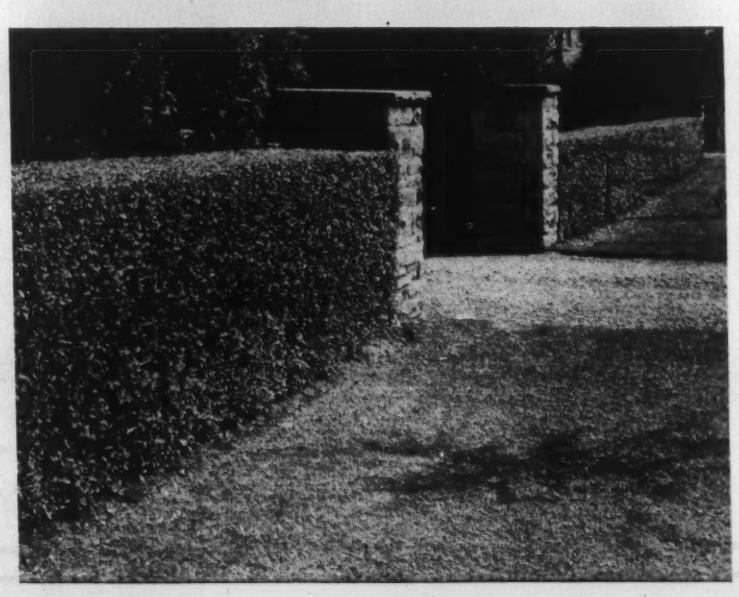

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Mr. Birney Is Rapped On Knuckles For These Accusations

IN S.N., April 5, you print a letter from Earle Birney, formerly editor of the *Canadian Poetry Magazine*, stating that at the National Convention of the Canadian Authors' Association in Vancouver in 1947, when he rose to accept the Governor General's Medal for a book of poetry in the absence of Robert Finch, the recipient, he found he had to reply to a speech of presentation by myself—"which was in effect a heavily jocose attack upon the book, and by implication on the Award Judges, because there were poems in it which did not rhyme accurately. It appeared that Mr. Gibbon was so far ignorant of modern poetry that he could not recognize assonantal or consonantal rhyming"—and so on, criticizing my lack of courtesy towards a poet who was not present to defend himself.

I looked up the report of Votes and Proceedings of the Convention in question, and found that what I actually said was—"On the jacket of this book we read that Robert Finch is a gifted pianist as well as being a linguist; and my own reaction on the first reading of his *Poems* was that is was much like listening to a recital of Debussy as played, say, by Ravel—one advantage that Debussy has is that his music can be enjoyed without having to be understood; all one has to do is to relax and listen to his rippling succession of tones and half-tones." There is not a word in this about accurate or assonantal or consonantal rhyming. Personally I love Debussy's music, and I once made a trip to Boston to hear a concert by Ravel, whose pianistic skill was superb. Moreover I specifically prefaced my remarks by saying—"No one can question the high standing of the judges or throw any doubt of the fairness of their decisions."

Later in his letter, Professor Birney quotes from some remarks I made on poetry, as if they were delivered on the same occasion, whereas these remarks were made a year later at a Round Table Conference on Poetry at the Ottawa National Convention. At this Conference I was asked to speak and lamented that Canadian as well as Engish and American poets have lost the contact with music which prevailed in the days of the early Stuarts and Robert Burns. This could not have had any reference to Robert Finch, who had been heralded as a gifted pianist.

JOHN MURRAY GIBBON

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Loyalties

CALLING NAMES is never a very convincing argument. But that is what you are doing in your Front Page editorial "The Disloyal Line" (S.N., March 29). There is really no basis for your statement that opposition to the Atlantic Pact after it has been signed will be "disloyal" because that would be opposition to an obligation accepted by the government in the name of the country.

Opposition to all kinds of treaties before, during and after signature has always been freely expressed in this country, and has nothing at all to do with loyalty.

What in the world would SATURDAY NIGHT do if Canada, bound both by her signature to the U.N. Charter and by her signature soon to be affixed to the Atlantic Pact, should seek to take (as you assume she will take) action at the request of the Council to be set up under the Atlantic Pact, when such "enforcement" action by a regional group is directly forbidden by Article 53 of the U.N. Charter? The question then would be which conflicting obligation solemnly assumed by the Canadian government should be repudiated.

Toronto, Ont. F. W. PARK

That Ash

IF YOU will insist on publishing pictures of intellectuals on your front page (such as that of Mr. Smallwood, S.N., April 5), you will drive some of your subscribers dizzy.

Each time that some prominent person looks out of SATURDAY NIGHT with a cigarette over-laden with ash there comes the question "Will that cussed ash fall on the furniture or the rug?"

Life has enough worries without adding to our perplexities. One may wonder at times if some of the tobacco companies are the sponsors of such pictures. Even at that will you please ask the photographers to have the cigarette "flicked" into an ashtray before a likeness is registered on the film.

Winnipeg, Man. ALEX SMART

Funny Money

WILFRID EGGLESTON, writing under the heading "Funny Money Men", (S.N., March 15) ridicules the statements of Mr. E. G. Hansel, of McLeod that "Taxation is legalized robbery and dispossession" and states that taxes are inevitable.

The statement smacks of the once popular London School of Economics cry of the "inexorable economic laws." Taxation is based on one of two propositions; first that the poor are poor because the rich are rich and, secondly, that it is a justifiable procedure to have a system of accumulating riches while at the same time confiscating an arbitrary portion of the accumulated riches.

It should be clear to Mr. Eggleston that much of our tax money goes to pay the interest on our national debt. Probably 75 per cent of this debt was created by the banks out of nothing and lending it to the country through the agency of war bonds and other national securities. If the stock and bonds which the banks have appropriated in the last fifty years had been placed to the credit of the people of Canada, not only would we be free from taxation but we should be drawing a substantial dividend.

Victoria, B.C. M. F. LOUGHEED

Not An Authority

YOUR editorial comment on my letter answers none of my questions. I did not set myself up as an authority on "how much curtailment of its freedom of action private enterprise can stand before it is brought to an end." You did; or at least you seemed to. Now you say you didn't though I still find it hard to see what other construction anyone could have put on your words. Even now, you seem to imply that essential new capital "would cease to be forthcoming" if the proposals of the B.C. Federation of Labor were adopted. You listed, in this context, "the compulsory union shop, elimination of government supervision in strike voting, elimination of unions as legal entities, and enactment of the Saskatchewan Bill of Rights." The other things you mentioned (the 40-hour week; two weeks' holidays with pay, instead of one week's; and old age pensions of $60 a month) might conceivably have some effect on the supply of new capital, though it is pitching it pretty strong to say they would stop it. But what possible ground can you offer for saying the first lot would have any appreciable effect at all on the supply of new capital?

You quote a sentence from the Regina Manifesto. I suggest that that sentence can only be properly understood in the context of the Manifesto as a whole, which makes it very clear that the CCF does not propose to eradicate private enterprise. But even if it did, it would be wholly irrelevant to this discussion.

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY

Aid To China

IN YOUR March 22 editorial, "Backward Areas", you quote from the *Canadian Far Eastern Newsletter* and infer that the new regimes in Asia will expect foreign capital to give them the means of modernization without profits and without guarantees from their government to protect their investments. You suggest that the "enemies of colonialism" might not care to be taxed to provide such benefits.

You will not find in any of our *Newsletters* the suggestion that the Asian peoples are waiting around to be set up in modern finery by industrious foreigners. Nor have we voiced objection to profits that are properly controlled to protect the welfare of the workers . . .

Since several billions of aid, economic and military, have not sufficed to guarantee the ends sought by Kuomintang or American investors, it would seem wise, except as we are moved to send outright relief for rehabilitation to a country torn by 18 years of war, that we on this continent should confine ourselves to following the advice of our *Newsletter* in December to "stop interfering politically and start trading on a strictly commercial basis in such a way that Chinese sovereignty and self-respect are not at stake."

Toronto, Ont. MRS. JAMES G. ENDICOTT

Lighter Side

(*Continued from page* 10)

Lester said. He was watching Mr. Potter earnestly. "That's why I was wondering if you'd mind lending me the record so I could run it off and let the fellows hear for themselves."

It was Saturday night again, Mr. Potter remembered. "The fellows and who else?" he asked harshly.

Lester hesitated. "Just a few people who were going to drop in." He smiled his Youth Counsellor smile. "Most of them were there last Saturday and I think it would be good for them to hear it. If you'd lend it to me I'd take very good—"

"I will not!" Mr. Potter cried, "and furthermore if that nuisance is repeated tonight I'll— I'll burn the joint down."

"I'm very sorry, Sir." Lester said politely and turned and left. From the window Mr. Potter watched him go down the walk and along the sidewalk, not cutting across the lawn as ill-mannered people do. Mr. Potter went and sat down heavily by the radio.

"Youth!" he thought, "God, how I hate youth!"

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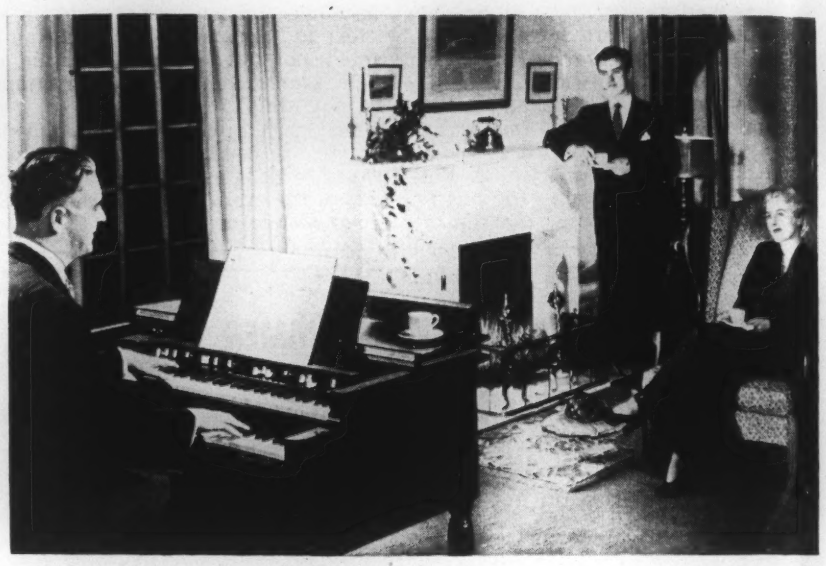

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RECORD REVIEW

The New "Doughnut Discs"

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE new 45 - r.p.m. "doughnut discs", produced by Victor, will make their appearance on the Canadian market about the first of June, in competition with the 33 1/3-r.p.m. "Long-Playing" records now being manufactured by the other major producer.

The intention of the manufacturer, we are told, was to produce a record of standard dimensions for all types of music, serious and popular, of a size, composition and construction that would achieve the greatest possible measure of clear, distortion-free reproduction; and to produce a player expressly for this record which would extract from it the best possible performance. The outcome of these experiments is the "X" record (no trade name has as yet been published) and the "X" record-player. The record is made from a translucent vinyl plastic, wafer-thin, and measures 6 7/8 inches in diameter; it is micro-grooved but not "long-playing", having a maximum capacity of 5¼ minutes' playing time, only slightly more than the conventional 78-r.p.m. disc. New features include a 1½-inch spindle-hole, which makes for more efficient operation of the changing mechanism, and a raised collar around the label area, which keeps the playing surfaces apart, eliminating surface scratches and damage to grooves. The records are said to have a frequency range from 50 to 15,000 cycles and they are, of course, unbreakable.

Quick Change

The player, which is small in size and light in weight, contains an extraordinarily efficient changing mechanism, housed in the 1½-inch centre spindle, the operation (less run-off and run-in) is completed in 1 1/5 seconds. The spindle will accommodate eight to ten records, which guarantees forty-odd minutes of listening without any long interruptions. A semi-permanent sapphire stylus is mounted on a 5-gram pickup. The player will be available in separate and combination units and all 45-r.p.m. releases will be available on the standard 78-r.p.m. shellac discs as well as on vinylite.

The few "doughnut discs" I have listened to were of excellent quality. The frequency range is wide, the balance between highs and lows is good, the reproduction is clear, sharp and spacious, with an especially pleasing "bite" on the top notes of the spectrum, and the vinylite surfaces are magnificently quiet.

Greater Sensitivity

Which of the two new systems will prove to be more popular is anybody's guess. Both "X" records and "Long-Playing" records have their own particular advantages and disadvantages but both of them, I believe, demonstrate a very decided superiority over the conventional discs. The greater sensitivity of modern electronic reproducers and the greater demand for high fidelity by record collectors call for slower turning-speeds and homogeneous recording surfaces. Aside from their other obvious advantages, the new records fulfil both these requirements, which is quite enough to justify their adoption. It is unfortunate that it has been impossible to agree on a standard speed: the confusion resulting from this lack of agreement is likely to retard public acceptance of the new processes and hold back the progress of the industry as a whole.

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Debussy's lovely, ethereal setting of Rosetti's "Blessed Damozel", has been newly recorded for Columbia by Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra with Bidu Sayao and Rosalind Nadell and the Women's Chorus of the University of Pennsylvania (D230). The new pressing fills a long-felt want, although it is by no means a perfect one. The solo parts—especially the soprano—are stunningly interpreted but the choral work, and the overall interpretation of the music, is inferior to that on the old recording by the St. Gervais Choir and the Pasdeloup Orchestra. The new pressing is inclined to be brittle and sibilant (the "s" sounds are shockingly exaggerated!) and it takes up five record sides, whereas the old one required only four.

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It is hard to get very excited over another recording of the Tchaikowsky B-flat Minor Concerto. The latest is by Oscar Levant, with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy (Columbia D229). Mr. Levant's performance is not at all a bad one, although he does take a good many unwarranted liberties with the score. The recording is fine.

•

Nothing could be further removed from the lush romanticism of Tchaikowsky than the ultra-sophisticated Piano Concerto by Maurice Ravel. The work was composed while Ravel was still under the intoxicating influence of American jazz and it is spiced with odds and ends of jazzy syncopation which probably sounded clever in 1932, when audiences were still swooning over the turgid harmonies of the "Rhapsody in Blue", but which seem rather pointless seventeen years later. It is a long way from being a very satisfactory concerto, although it does contain some remarkably beautiful writing, especially in the Schumannesque *cantilena* in the second movement. The latest recording, by Leonard Bernstein with the Philharmonic Orchestra (Victor DM1209) is a thoroughly agreeable one. The piano is just a trifle muddy in spots, but the orchestra performs nobly, and the recording is beautifully clear except, again, for some gravelly passages, the most of which, fortunately are on the last side—on which Mr. Bernstein plays two of his own compositions for pianos, Nos. 4 and 5 of "Seven Anniversaries".

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PORTS OF CALL

France Says She'll Be Seeing You In All The Old Familiar Places

By JOHN PAUL

THE thought persists in many of us: that if we were suddenly transported to heaven and stood there before the manager-in-charge-of-eternal-wishes, we would impulsively ask for a garret in Paris, or a chateau in Champagne, or a dwelling in almost any part of La Belle France. Three recent books are enough to make a Francophile phone his travel agency for heaven-on-earth reservations.

While Horace Sutton's gay, informative, Leica-illustrated account of travel in postwar France (*Footloose in France*, Clarke, Irwin, $4.00) is a chatty thing, bound to stir *nostalgie française* in any GI or Canadian serviceman whose memories are only slightly crusted with a spell of civvy street, Roger Roumagnac and Pierre Andrieu's work (*France: Paris and the Provinces*, McGraw-Hill, $6.00) is a complete travel survey. It will do for a background and guide book for lucky schoolteachers in B.C., or Manitoba, or Ontario, now planning a summer expedition, wives of businessmen making European calls, and any other well-heeled Canadians with wanderlust. The spirit of France wafts like Chanel No. 5 out of every page—Gallic *élan* is there in text and over 400 illustrations (300 in full color), sketches of costumes and graphic maps.

But go or stay at home, these two books, together with an excellent publication of the French government (*France* by COFBA, Franco Allied Goodwill Committee, French National Tourist Office New York—on request — with sections on Liberation, Geography, People, History, Social Structure, Intellectual Life, Economic Life, Reconstruction) will give us all something to dream about.

And where but Paris to start the dream? Soon will come spring, the buds will burst on the Tuileries trees, old tousled men will fish in the Seine, the book stalls will open on the Left Bank, the tables will fill along the Champs Elysées which becomes one great big open-air cafe. As Sutton describes it, "the air is sweet, the crowds walk slowly, and—just like that!—a pretty French girl impulsively turns her head and kisses the cheek of her man." Paris is nearly Paris again. It's very plain to see.

How To Learn

In fact reconstruction in all France has gone apace since VE-Day. The French National Tourist Office (610 Ouest Rue St. Jacques, Montreal) will tell you all about it in a booklet "France Says Come", which is yours for the asking, in case you don't take our word. Hotels, shops, seaside and mountain resorts are mostly restored; transportation is back to normal.

But returning to the books, we find that Sutton, working the angle even better than the late Richard ("Royal Road to Romance") Halliburton did, subscribes to the idea that travel makes good reading as well as being fun to do. Travellers will be more interested than readers, however, in the hotel and restaurant listings

—Drawings from "France Says Come"

abridged from the famed *Guide Michelin* (the European tire company), likewise in the pertinent intelligence that food in most hotels for tourists is now good. However, he warns that ersatz *café national*, which although national and hot, is neither coffee nor drinkable, advising that you slip into your bag a jar of instant coffee (and a few sugar cubes for use on railroad trains and in small hotels), along with cakes of soap.

The "painless path to Paris" is of course by air. If you go by Air France, shortly after take-off from New York at 7 p.m. you start with an aperitif or a split of Mumm's Cordon Rouge and a scrumptuous "440-mile meal".

Now that we've got the travellers airborne, we the readers skip on to Paris *via* either Sutton or Roumagnac. The 2,000-year-old city is getting back its old brilliance. Life is free but life is also a bit expensive. Unlike the first year of liberation when service types saw, touched, breathed and fell in love with Paris, there is all kinds of traffic. The Champs Elysées, the Concorde, the Place de L'Opéra are jammed nightly with jeeps, Citroens, bicycles, wagons, and brassy new American cars. Incidentally the same organization that sold you on the idea of going—the French National Tourist Office—is on hand in Paris to cater to your wish. Just drop in at the Commissariat General du Tourisme at 8 Avenue de L'Opéra.

Some Basic Facts

Whether you actually go to Paris or just read about it, you are looking for enjoyment. So let's get some of the basic facts over with before we move on to the fun and games. Paris has twenty *arrondissements*, or districts. Fourteen are on the right bank of the Seine, six on the left. The river flows seven miles through the city and forms two islands—Ile St. Louis and the Ile de la Cité. Thirty-two bridges connect the river banks. But the best way to learn Paris is to relax, says Sutton, and be a tourist. He even suggests taking the regular automobile sight-seeing trips. Do a quick once-over-lightly and then do your specializing.

Incidentally you'll pick up information like the fact that the Avenue de L'Opéra is the only avenue in Paris without trees, designed for an unimpaired view of the Opera House. You'll get oriented to places like Place de l'Etoile where the Arch of Triumph is and where we, like every Frenchman passing by, were almost ill one day in November 1944 when we saw two sophomore GI's taking snapshots of each other saluting the undying flame above the Unknown Soldier's tomb.

You'll get all the facts about Eiffel Tower's construction and also a new one: the restaurant halfway up the tower was opened as a GI night club after liberation but it was quickly closed. Too many tipsy soldiers teetered too close to the tower's railings. On the Trocadero, or Palais de Chaillot terrace, where the U.N. Assembly recently met, clerks, translators and delegates of many countries sunned themselves last fall. It was the same place where a grinning, incredulous Hitler stood in 1940 and took deep gasps as he gazed over the beauty of a city now his.

In 1949 Paris belongs to all of us again. The pictures are back in the Louvre; even in June 1945, the last time we saw Paris, Winged Victory was still crated up in some dungeon. The Samothrace beauty is back too. The shops along the Rue de Rivoli are filled with goods again. So are those on Rue Royale, the street of milliners, jewellers and antique shops, and those on Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, the *magasins* for furs, perfumes, furniture, caterers, and florists. (Incidentally, the Italian Catherine de Medici brought perfumes, cocktails, a new set of table manners and beans to France for the first time in 1533 when she came to marry Henry II.)

Just Like Canada?

High-priced eating places are lush again and the Pam-Pam restaurants (rough Canadian equivalent: Honey Dews or Murray's) are serving snacks, juke-box music and hot dogs.

As if you didn't know, Paris after dark is gay, exciting and uninhibited. With that bit of understatement we move on to the heart of Montmartre, distinguished by a beautiful church, Sacré-Coeur, and a thrilling twilight view of the whole city but better known for a district of night clubs and bars called Pigalle ("Pig Alley" to GI's) where at dusk the "by-play begins between loose ladies on the make and gentlemen on the loose." Folies Bergère with the big, loud, bawdy burlesque, Chez Ma Cousine, Sur les Toits de Paris, Bal Tabarin with high-faluting sexy floor shows ("Justice" spotlighted and wearing a G-string), and some other fifty night clubs may keep you in Paris indefinitely if you the traveller are so inclined.

As a reader you may move on to other high spots of the city—Latin Quarter, Versailles, Bois de Boulogne, etc.—or right out into the provinces. But as Sutton so succintly puts it, you'll never deny that Paris has a personality—perhaps in its roof tops, in its three-globe lamps, its broad avenues, trees, cafes, cops,

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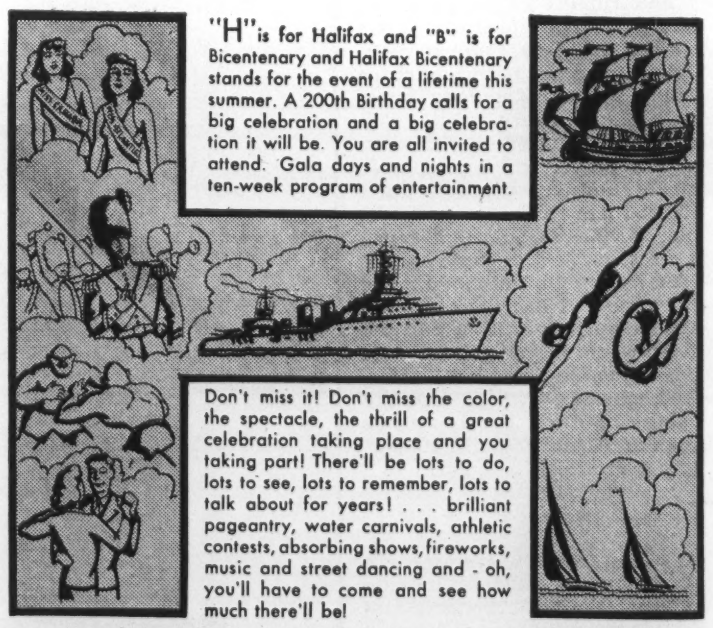
"H" is for Halifax and "B" is for Bicentenary and Halifax Bicentenary stands for the event of a lifetime this summer. A 200th Birthday calls for a big celebration and a big celebration it will be. You are all invited to attend. Gala days and nights in a ten-week program of entertainment.
Don't miss it! Don't miss the color, the spectacle, the thrill of a great celebration taking place and you taking part! There'll be lots to do, lots to see, lots to remember, lots to talk about for years! . . . brilliant pageantry, water carnivals, athletic contests, absorbing shows, fireworks, music and street dancing and - oh, you'll have to come and see how much there'll be!
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bridges, monuments, shops, garrets and history. Whatever else Paris may be, certainly it is a handsome lady with a past that an awful lot of people would travel a long way to see.

If your tour of the provinces is gastronomically directed, we recommend the Roumagnac-Andrieu book. You will satisfy your palate with crab dumplings, roast pig cooked in wine sauce, or fried bread dipped in walnut oil, each delicacy consumed in the correct locale. The book gives full information on French wines and liqueurs.

If your rural visit is to the Normandy Beaches, you'll find Caen still bearing cruel wounds, but there is adequate hotel accommodation again, as well as in other battleplaces like Falaise and St. Lô. The beaches of so much carnage are already being softened by nature.

Says Sutton: "On Omaha beach, the pattern of the broad, clean sand is broken only by the hulk of battered landing craft, a few chunks of twisted iron — metal guts spewed from a wounded ship. The surf comes in easily, slips on to the sand, and falls back, washing away the vestiges of the event, the heel prints, the face prints, the sweat, the gore, as a wet rag, in a twinkling, sweeps away a priceless formula chalked on a blackboard."

PROMENADE, NICE. a rich and luminous canvas by the famed veteran French painter, Raoul Dufy, now on exhibition at the Garfield Gallery, Toronto. Seventy-two-year-old Dufy is a founder of modern art.

In Rheims, the city of the cathedral and the headquarters for wine, you can see the other end of the trail —a school house in which before Eisenhower the Germans signed the surrender. Every map and chart in what was at the time the SHAEF war room has been kept exactly as it was on May 7, 1945.

Up in Brittany you will move into an uniquely quaint community—superstitious natives, Calvary monuments frequently dotting the fertile fields, elaborate headdresses on the women. At Cognac in the Loire you'll get three star Hennessy that tastes like four stars.

Or perhaps you will have time and money to take in the Basque country, Avignon, Provence, semi-tropical Cannes and nearby Grasse, where millions of flowers furnish France and the world with perfume.

We can smell that perfume now. More and more we are thinking that World War II vets will not be completely "rehabilitated" until they get a trip back to the other side. Many will of course want to make it to England. But others will never be content until they see dawn come up or dusk settle on some part of France. As one GI in a whisper explained it for everybody: "Dammit, it just gets ya!"

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In Delhi You Need $100 A Week

By ALWYN TEBBITT

New Delhi.

VERY soon the government of India will take my home from me, under a peculiar rule which says if they want a place they can take it, and I shall be out on the streets.

Meanwhile, I am one of the very few lucky non-government employees with a bungalow. In Canada it would be regarded as quite large—it has six rooms and three bathrooms. In India it is "fairly small". The main living room is 40 feet long by 25 feet wide and 20 feet high. We use only two rooms and one of the bathrooms; the other rooms are used by members of the staff of the Canadian High Commission. Without sharing we couldn't afford the bungalow. Europeans need a small fortune to live in Delhi. On an income of $8,000 a year you can "just manage".

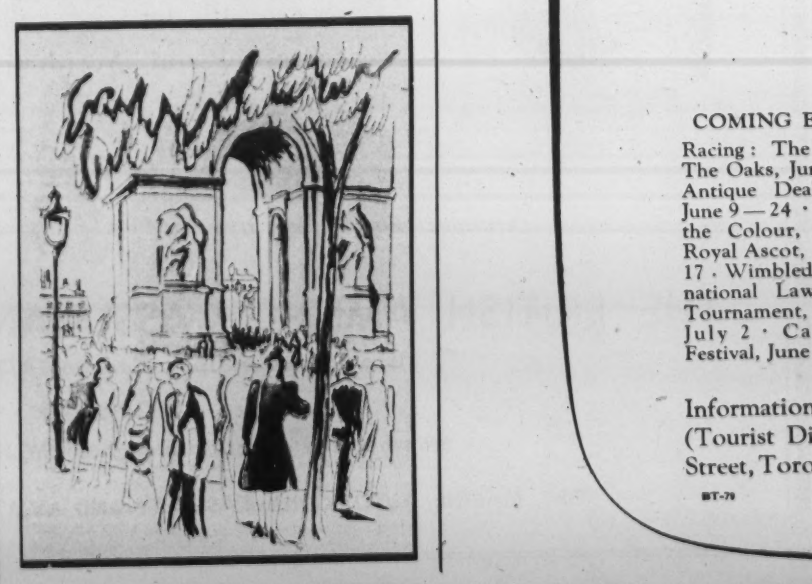
My wife runs the bungalow and does a half-day job in an office as well to earn herself a dress allowance. A girl needs at least 12 cotton frocks, three evening dresses, and normal winter clothes—at double the prices in Canada. The cotton frocks last one season—if you are lucky.

Rationing in Delhi is also simple (all parts of India have different rationing systems), the only things rationed here are bread, flour and rice. But there are no food subsidies. So, although India is one of the largest tea growers in the world, tea costs 90 cents a lb; milk (very bad and mainly water) 15 cents a pint; bread, 2-lb. loaf (one a week per person) 30 cents; flour ranges in color from white to off-black and costs 35 cents a lb. Meat is unrationed but because India is a Hindu country and cows are sacred, there is no beef, only mutton and pork which only costs 22 cents a lb. All these prices are minimum.

Vegetables differ in price from day to day. Tomatoes go from four cents to 60 cents a lb. Carrots, cabbages, spinach and cauliflower suffer equally violent changes, sometimes reaching 80 cents a lb.

While the cook does the main shopping for meat and vegetables, my wife goes bargaining for the dry goods and tinned foods. Tinned foods cost from $1.00 upwards a tin; a bottle of tomato ketchup costs 90 cents.

My wife reckons that our all-in charges, including rent and servants (4, the lease makes them compulsory) total $400 a month—that is without clothes, drinks (whiskey is $12 a bottle), cigarettes and such like. And when we have to move to an hotel it will cost us $460 a month for our room and board.



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Information and illustrated literature from The British Travel Association (Tourist Division of the British Tourist and Holidays Board), 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont. or Room 410, Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal, Que.

BT-79

THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Nash Sings With Voice Of Turtle But Little Ones Are Unfurtle

By J. E. PARSONS

VERSUS—by Ogden Nash — McClelland & Stewart — $3.00.

PATIENTS, awake! Throw off your chains! Ogden Nash has printed another book of verses,
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For a lousy twelve quarters
You can sidestep the necessity of visiting a European spa and taking the warters;
Why, if the ancient Romans had been able to get hold of a book of Nash's,
They'd have grown so fat from laughing that Shakespeare could never have put into Caesar's mouth that classic comment about Cash's.
We single out for special accolade among the verses in "Versus" which are done in the typical Nashian manner, Thoughts Thought After A Bridge Party; We Would Refer You To Our Service Department If We Had One; There Are More Ways To Roast A Pig Than Burning The House Down; Piano Tuner, Untune Me That Tune *and* I'll Gladly Pull Over To The Curb,
In all of which, of course, he makes clever use of his original system of eye-rhymes which are always effective though often absurb.
He has proved in his previous books, however, that he can write excellent regular verse, some of which ranks with Dorothy Parker's in the opinion of this reviewer,
Rich in a singing quality, unrestrained and piewer;
This new volume, too, has its proofs of Nash's ability to write verse that is capable of scansion,
Of which we select the following for honorable mansion:
He Digs, He Dug, He Has Dug; Nature Abhors A Vacancy; Oh Shucks, Ma'am. I Mean Excuse Me; Tarkington, Thou Shouldst Be Living In This Hour; On Waking To The Third Rainy Morning Of A Long Week End; Who Taught Caddies To Count? *and* Tableau At Twilight—
The last-named being, we consider, the highlight.
Nash has lost none of his charm, his barbed lyricism, his rhymed audacities, his ingenuity;
Don't miss his latest book: to read it from cover to cover is more than your pleasure, it's your bounden duty.

ANY criticism of Ogden Nash, done in the hearing of Ogden Nash fans,
Is liable to net the reviewer a good swift kick in the pans;
However, we intend to go out on a limb (to make use of a metaphorical figure)
And state flatly that most of the four-liners in "Versus" left us with a feeling closely akin to mortis *(rigure);*
Whereas the wittily clever little aphorisms in his preceding volumes had always sent us off into gales of laughter,
Squibs of the same length in "Versus" found us in much the same mood before we commenced reading them as we were aughter.
Who can forget his earlier "shorties"?—to name only a few, Samson Agonistes *(about getting into the bathtub);* The Parsnip; Song Of The Open Road; Reflections On Ice-Breaking; The Pig; Money is Everything; The Turtle;
But of similar delightful quatrains this new book of verse is innocent and unfurtle.
Fortunately, you'll find only a dozen or so of these atypical products of the Nashian pen in this his first volume of new verse in six or seven years,
But the rest of the book is so good it will give you a more lasting glow than three Scotches on top of four beers.

OGDEN NASH

Nostalgic Gastronome

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE BEST OF TIMES—by Ludwig Bemelmans—*Musson*—$5.00.

THE inimitable Mr. Bemelmans—he of the lavish "Hotel Splendide" who has imported for us so many good things from his native Europe—went back to that unhappy continent in 1947 to "report the patient's recovery. . . to stop wherever the flame of hope burned, and write of it, and even wherever the smallest flower of happiness grew, bend down to it, and carefully note its design and color".

It was a noble purpose but, alas, it foundered on the ugly shoals of reality. Mr. Bemelmans found the flowers of happiness few and far between and their design and color faded and worn. So, parts of the book are happy ones and parts are savage and brutal ones, but most of it is filled with a sad and gentle nostalgia for those things which are not—and, one fears, never again will be—what once they were. But remember, that was '47; '49 is much different.

Mr. Bemelmans, being what he is, is largely concerned with the inevitable decline of European gastronomy: Italian table-wines and Arlesian sausages are just not their old selves and to get even a hint of the old pre-war culinary glory the traveller must pay astronomical sums to black-market restaurateurs. This is not to say, however, that the author sees no farther than the end of his knife and fork; he has a number of acute and penetrating things to say about the social fabric of the new Europe, especially those parts he knows best, Bavaria and the Austrian Tyrol, in the throes of what is jokingly called "de-Nazification".

Leaving from La Guardia Field, Mr. Bemelmans takes us with him first to Gander, Newfoundland, bleak, barren and inhospitable on a windy night; to Paris and a dinner-party at *Numero Treize, Rue St. Augustin,* now outlawed by the infamous legislation of a government in petticoats; to Switzerland, prosperous, well-fed and deservedly happy; to Munich and the horrors of the *Konzentrazionslager;* to Venice and Arles and Les Sables d'Olonnes and back to the fat security of the good old U.S.A. A long trip and a fascinating one, in the company of a wise, humane and eminently civilized traveller.

As if all this were not enough, the book is magnificently adorned with Mr. Bemelman's own wonderful drawings in color and black-and-white.

Not Papa's War

By THADDEUS KAY

MEN OF VALOR—by Mabel T. Good —*Macmillan*—$2.50.

"MEN OF VALOR" is an earnest effort to do a commendable job, to tell for children the stories of some Canadian heroes of World War II. Occasionally it succeeds in this endeavor, as in the rather moving description of the triumph over handicaps of Capt. Allan Piper (who, after losing both hands in a successful effort to save his men from a carelessly-dropped grenade, apparently received no medal at all), and in a couple of naval tales.

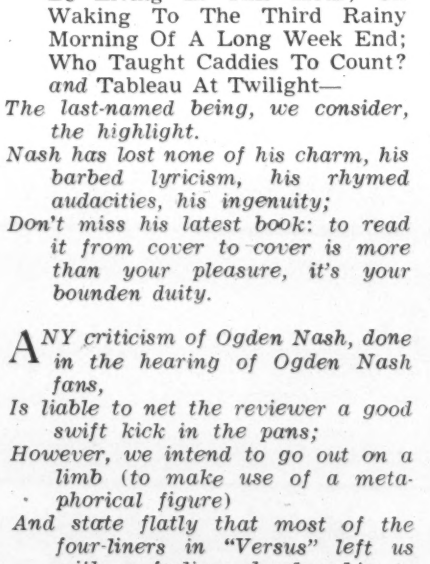
Unfortunately, the book suffers from two major faults: over-sentimentality and under-accuracy. The fictionalized leads into some of the chapters are pretty hard to take—real homey stuff—and one chapter is even titled "A Christmas Present for 'Mom'". Still, maybe kids go for that sort of stuff, even if it would make the men talked about fwow up.

The inaccuracies, and the unrealistic descriptions of action, are another matter. The name of Major J. K. Mahony, V.C., is mis-spelled Mahoney. The histories of the various decorations are misleading in parts. There is "a large Canadian Army camp for the Seaforth Barracks", whoever they may be. The author speaks of "the high shriek of enemy shells", talks of Allied ships being "blown to pieces" by mines, mentions "unheard-of exercises".

Canadian guns blaze from smoking shell craters. Canadian soldiers "glow with eager excitement" just before an action. The PIAT is identified as "the Projector Infantry Anti-tank Gun". It would be interesting to see a combined projector and gun.

These errors and improbabilities are perhaps to be expected in the first draft of a war book written by a civilian, but they might well have been spotted and corrected by better qualified eyes.

Give this book to Junior—it may inspire him—but keep it away from Dad; it would undoubtedly inspire *him.*



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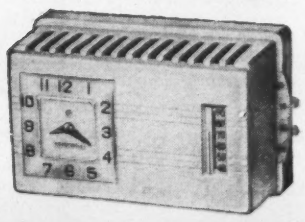

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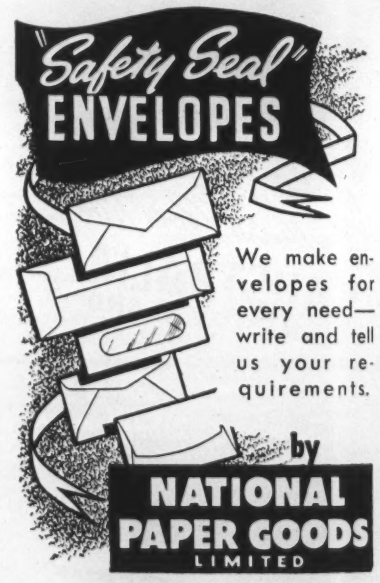

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THE BOOKSHELF

Correcting A Few Common Errors In Views On Higher Education

By JOHN YOCOM

INSIDE THE CAMPUS—by Charles E. McAllister—*Revell*—*$5.00*.

IF Mr. Citizen is interested in what paths higher education is following, he will find some highways and byways mapped out here. Some look pretty rough — there is a marked increase in cheating on the American campus; some are surprisingly smooth — the prevalence of college Communism, contrary to popular belief, is more talk than fact; some are familiar old lanes — how to get and how to use federal aid.

Of the 1,694 colleges and universities in the U.S. (1,137 privately controlled and 557 publicly controlled), the author, who is President of the Association of Governing Boards of State Universities, surveyed a statistically representative group of 143 from the point of view of administrative and policy-making bodies. He sent out questionnaires, wrote letters, made personal interviews, and organized his returns into illuminating chapters and a set of tables.

One perplexing question of administration is the large class and a "name" professor *vs.* the smaller class and a younger, less well-known instructor. Pro and con views from various universities are set forth with considerable sense being made on both sides.

Costs Going Up

But problems of finance are still commonest everywhere. Comparative tables show that while the increase of tuition rates range from 0 to 139 per cent, salary scales have risen only 15-50 per cent, and colleges still shamelessly raid each other for famous professors offering more pay. State universities like Michigan and Wisconsin now compete successfully with the Ivy League—private establishments like Harvard and Yale.

Since federal aid, other than agriculture or mechanic arts, is comparatively small, the writer concludes that it should be enlarged but any plan should be based on need (*e.g.*, that of Mississippi), rather than per state or college capita. Of course, the biggest bonanza for U.S. colleges big and small has been the federal G. I. Bill of Rights, but this boon will last only three or four more years.

Regarding public aid for denominational colleges, Dr. McAllister is outspoken: "While religion is a necessary part of education, *when religion colors the pursuit of trade in the interest of sectarian ends*, one cannot be pardoned for praising a conscientious objection to federal or state subsidy to denominational institutions."

No Red Trouble?

In a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT, Dr. Watson Kirkconnell gave an objective and somewhat alarming report on Communist activities on the Canadian campus. The U.S. report in discussing Red inroads is sanguine, to say the least. Dr. McAllister deplores the press tendency to magnify alleged cases of disloyalty on the part of faculty members and believes it has been responsible in unnecessarily alarming the public.

To the question, "Have there been any instances of subversive activity in your institution in the past five years which have attracted public attention?" only 5 out of 89 institutions answered "Yes," and there had been no occasion for major concern. The questionnaire also indicated the extensive amount of anti-Red course content (*e.g.*, the number of American history courses and allied studies in democratic institutions).

Another popular belief punctured by the report is the loose living and drinking of collegians. Instances of excessive alcoholism and sex offences are noticeably less than one would have reason to expect. The facts here refute the irresponsible critics. Accounting for the improved situation, the writer believes it is on account of the high percentage of married veterans and older, responsible students on the campus.

However, there has been a very definite moral breakdown in matters

ELLIOTT MERRICK

of cheating, lying, stealing, despite the fact that the vast majority of students have some religious affiliation. What are the causes? Dr. McAllister finds several, including the so-called progressive education in high schools, the nation-wide breakdown in family life, the determination of vets to "get by" at any costs, and a general lowering of regard for others' property.

How to correct the situation? Recommendations boil down to three: (1) basic religious concepts must be taught as a normal part of education whether they are called religion or not (not just ecclesiastical quarreling); (2) basic religious concepts must win back academic respectability; (3) many universities must do something about the all too common slogan, "Science, major; everything else, minor."

Another field of the survey is the teaching of industrial relations and here we can make comparisons with what is going on in our Canadian universities (*e.g.*, at the University of Toronto—S.N., Feb. 15). The universities must face squarely the serious threat to the economic independence of the individual implied in the unresolved conflict between management and labor, and then play a part in reaching a just settlement.

The more traditional problems of colleges (the relation between high schools and universities, entrance requirements and research) are also covered.

Throughout the report there is a noticeable trend toward the development of a broader general educational base, but paramount to any future improvements, universities must be kept out of politics and politics out of universities.

Keep 'Em Flying

THE NEW BOOK OF FLIGHT—edited by C. H. Gibbs-Smith—*Oxford*—*$3.75*.

ADMIRABLY illustrated, this book stands as a compact, one-volume, preliminary encyclopaedia on flying matters—from balloons to rocket ships. Topics such as turbo-jet mechanics, theory of lift and drag, radar, and aero-modelling are discussed in understandable terms. All the gen about careers in the R.A.F. or the Naval Air Service is there for the potential recruit's perusal. It is an all-round volume and touches on just about everything from aircraft recognition to the British Empire's place in the history of flying. That contribution has been a big one and from the signs in this book the Empire will continue to play a large role. High school students whose gaze is skyward, air cadets and anyone else who is airminded should consider this book.

Pick Of The Crop

By HARRY BOYLE

GREEN MOUNTAIN FARM—by Elliott Merrick—*Macmillan*—*$4.25*.

"GREEN MOUNTAIN FARM" is a pleasant book written in simple and easily understandable language about a rural learner on a farm in Vermont which he purchased in 1932 for one thousand dollars. It's one of the best of a crop coming out now, as writers seem to be turning to the simple life as an antidote to all the complexities of modern living.

Merrick writes with feeling of the surroundings, capturing in a skillful way the natural cadence of the speech employed by his neighbors. He isn't an evangelist for the simple life. He simply writes of his experience and why he likes it himself.

The author left Green Mountain Farm during the war, returning to it in 1945. His philosophy is summed when he returns and writes, "Only time and the needs of a family can determine whether we'll be able to stay on our farm year-round or summers only, or whether we'll find ourselves looking for another small farm somewhere else, now that we've learned a little about it the hard way. Perhaps it doesn't matter. The sunset will still flame over the snowdrifts, and the beautiful blizzards will come roaring in from the northwest. The trees will lose their leaves and grow them again. The cowslips will spring up in the swales and the violets in the woods.

"And in me and in my children, I hope, will be a consciousness that natural things are as powerful and all-pervading as they ever were in the time of the pagan Greeks, and the wine-dark sea and the sylvan gods. The springtimes come, when the maple leaves unroll 'as big as a mouse's ear'; the wild roses bloom; the blackberries ripen; and these things will go on, as the old New England land deeds phrase it, 'as long as grass grows and water runs.'

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FILM PARADE

Everything That Money Can Buy Except A Sense Of The Past

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT SEEMS a peculiar gift of the movies that they can take a vivid moment in history, enrich it with technicolor, romance, costuming, accurate detail and sets of vast architectural splendor and end by squeezing out of it every particle of interest, including historical interest. This is the only kind of history the screen has ever learned and apparently the only history we can ever learn from the screen.

There is for instance the current historical film "Saraband" from the English studios. The picture deals with a chapter in the life of the Hanover princeling who was later to become George I of England.

It seems that in his younger days George Louis was married to Princess Dorothea who, estranged by his many infidelities, fell in love with Count Konigsmark, a Swedish adventurer. As a result of this indiscretion Konigsmark was mysteriously murdered while Dorothea was first divorced, then imprisoned for the remaining thirty years of her life in a gloomy Hanoverian fortress.

I looked the story up in the Encyclopedia Britannica when I got home (it had been cautiously omitted from my own early history studies) and found that it was all in fact historical. The dissolute Prince, the star-crossed Princess, the romantic Konigsmark, with their desperate loves and hatreds, divisions and deaths, are a matter of record. All that was needed was a touch of historical imagination to brighten the ancient tapestry and set the forgotten figures moving in a semblance of the life they had once lived. Instead we get the usual million dollar—or two or three million dollar—pageant of highly colored waxworks, exhibiting all the familiar waxworks emotion; and for background, a meticulous history lesson in which nothing is omitted except the one thing that could have brought it to life, a sense of the past.

The cast includes Francoise Rosay, Flora Robson and Stewart Grainger, the latter an actor who seems to be working right round the clock these days. Francoise Rosay's lively talents turn completely rigid under her historical mask and Flora Robson who tries to bring some emotional reality into her role of a contriving and amorous Countess gets nothing but whoops of laughter from the audience for her pains. Maybe they should substitute actual waxworks for these historical figures. It would remove considerable strain from both cast and audience and it wouldn't make much difference in the picture.

"QUARTET" another English film, presents four unrelated short stories by Somerset Maugham and all of them are distinguished to some extent by the author's customary sceptical insight. The production is something of a screen novelty and for this reason worth seeing. At the same time it's possible you will get even better entertainment by staying home and reading the original stories. For one thing Mr. Maugham has forgotten more about the art of cutting than most screen editors will ever learn.

The picture opens with an urbane introduction by Author Maugham, and then presents the first of the group, "The Facts of Life", a slight, improbable comedy sketch. There isn't much to distinguish it beyond the Maugham worldliness of viewpoint and a rather obvious twist of invention, but it is pleasant enough to watch. The second story "Alien Corn" is so appropriately titled that one suspects the author, a careful title selector, of having recognized its quality himself. Its chief ornament is Francoise Rosay who not only gives an impressive performance as a concert pianist but contrives to match her keyboard positions with the score being played on the sound-track.

The third story "The Kite" is first-rate Maugham, which comes off beautifully thanks to a remarkable performance by Hermione Baddeley. Miss Baddeley plays that most exacerbating of all females, the possessive, lower middle class mother with ambitions towards gentility, and it's impossible to imagine how the type could be worse or the performance better. It's an odd and often very funny story most of whose implications Maugham leaves to the audience, and whose happy ending he wisely leaves optional.

"The Colonel's Lady" which concludes the group is typical Maugham, except that it is stretched far beyond its legitimate length. The Blimp personality has been carved up so often by this time that even Somerset Maugham with all his sharp cutting can't do much more than eke out the scraps. Things improve when he wanders away temporarily from the Colonel and the Colonel's Lady and allows himself to be diverted by a fashionable publisher's tea. But the story itself has an air of contrivance and the ending is at once too plain in sight and too long delayed to create much excitement.

SWIFT REVIEW

JOAN OF ARC. The life and times of the famous Saint, embellished but not illuminated to any great extent by five and a half million dollars worth of production. With Ingrid Bergman.

THE LIFE OF RILEY. The radio serial set up and photographed; no better and probably no worse than the original. With William Bendix.

COMMAND DECISION. Excellent though rather literal screen version of the Broadway play about some of the more exciting desk problems of the High Command in World War II. With an all-star male cast, including Clark Gable, Walter Pidgeon, Van Johnson.

THE FORCE OF EVIL. Study of the numbers racket, a phenomenon which seems to be as thick with complications as it is with excitement. The complications predominate in the current survey. With John Garfield.

DENIS HARBOUR, bass-baritone, winner of this season's Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air, has been given a contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company, a silver plaque and $1,000 prize money. Harbour comes from Oka, Quebec, is a graduate law student from University of Montreal who started his singing career over Montreal stations.

• •

THE Ottawa Orpheus Operatic Society will present the Rubens musical comedy "Floradora" in the Technical High School Auditorium April 19-23.

Les Compagnons de St. Laurent will cooperate with the Montreal Festivals during the coming Montreal Music and Drama festival this summer, presenting an elaborate production of a French play out of doors for four days during the three weeks of the festival from July 25 to August 12.

Light Opera Productions in Montreal is starting a company which will be a school of acting and singing in operetta. One of its teachers, Effi Koenig, will play the principal part of Madame Pompadour in the production which is to open on April 29 at His Majesty's Theatre. Madame Koenig was distinguished in her old home Vienna, not only as a singer and actress, but also as a teacher of acting.

Recent soloist with the Winnipeg Symphony was Kitchener-born Kenneth Helm, a flautist who has played with many orchestras in the U.K. and came to Winnipeg two years ago to work with C.B.C. orchestras.

THE CAST of "Phèdre", presented by La Conservatoire Lassalle, winner of the award for the best production in French at the Western Quebec Regional Festival. The play will be seen in its entirety at the Dominion Drama Festival, April 25, at the Royal Alex, Toronto.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILD

B.C. Parents Start Own Co-Op Play Groups

By DOROTHY ANN MacDONALD

LADY MARGARET, Viscountess Alexander took time from a crowded agenda while in British Columbia to visit a west-coast cooperative play group. She chose a centre organized by Mrs. Gertrude E. McGill of Victoria, who five years ago turned her large and pleasant garden into a summer-time cooperative play group. Because it featured a miniature house fitted out as a library it became known as "The Children's Garden Library."

Mrs. McGill's child-training venture prompted Lady Alexander to say, "Above all I agree with her emphasis on the development of personality before school age."

Thirty play groups in British Columbia run along cooperative lines are working toward that goal. Under this type of pre-school education, mothers assist in supervising play-group activity and attend study groups in child psychology, while fathers build and maintain play-room equipment. This unique west-coast development needs no central organization to goad the formation of new groups. Parents have only to see a cooperative group in action to proceed with one on their own.

Need for pre-school education is not confined to the west coast, although it has been a particularly acute problem here, where kinder-gartens have been slow to develop in contrast with the east. The demand for pre-school education has increased all across Canada until today there are not enough trained supervisors for existing nursery schools or kindergartens. The pattern of cooperative play groups, where mothers work with a trained supervisor, could become part of every community's plan for its pre-school children.

In providing pre-school education Canada lags far behind Great Britain and the United States. In England pre-school education for four and five year old youngsters is part of the regular educational system. In the United States a number of co-operative play groups have been set up; some within the framework of the public school.

Seattle Pattern

Seattle, Washington, has one of the more famous developments. Organized in 1938, it has now grown to 40 groups under the City Board of Education's program for Family Life Education. Play groups are organized by interested young mothers who find their own quarters, equipment and supervisor, probably one of the mothers, who must have a certificate from the "Family Life" classes in Leadership and Guiding Children's Play. Mothers take turns assisting the paid supervisor. A professional school staff guides the groups and provides them with discussion leaders.

In British Columbia cooperative play groups follow the Seattle pattern, but are not attached to School Boards. The groups operate independently of each other, although in Vancouver 15 groups are formed into a loose Association. Representatives from groups participating in the Association meet once a month and pool child training problems for discussion.

Two years ago the Parent Teacher Federation persuaded the Extension Department of the University of British Columbia to serve in an advisory capacity to the play groups. Since then the extension department has published a series of bulletins, "How to Set up Cooperative Play Groups for Children Under Six," and has furnished speakers trained in child psychology. It has also featured the Demonstration Course: during which supervisors of pre-school groups meet in the Pre-School Centre, Acadia Camp, University of British Columbia, once a week for twelve weeks. Here they divide their time between observation and participation in the pre-school group, and listening to lectures or taking part in discussion.

Each play group arranges its own schedule meeting usually each week day morning. Private home, Sunday school hall, public school or community hall, wherever there is adequate space available, serves as a centre. A group averages 15 mothers, each mother taking her turn assisting the paid supervisor.

In 1943 Vancouver cooperative play groups started with the formation of one in the Dunbar district. It was headed by Mrs. Don Capon whose husband is a high school teacher. The mothers were inspired by the seemingly miraculous results of child training while serving as voluntary workers in the Vancouver Presbyterian Children's Centre, which had been recently opened.

Typical Day

The play room in Mrs. Capon's basement has blue grey floors, white walls, yellow trimmed shelves and window sills. Each corner is furnished for a special activity of its own. The house-keeping corner contains kitchen cupboards made from painted orange crates, a play stove with a shiny red kettle on top, an ironing board and a work bench laid out with egg beater and mixing bowl. The book corner displays shelves of gaily colored albums. The quiet play section is set up for clay modelling, cut-outs and painting. A larger area in the centre provides room for more active play with blocks, trains, etc.

Peeking in the window on a typical morning we would see the children arrive at 9; put their coats and hats on their own hooks with their names written below; then dressing up, playing with trucks or blocks, riding the home-made street car or painting.

At ten the children put away their dress-up clothes and toys and prepare for a snack. Hand-washing comes next, and a glass of milk and biscuit. If any child objects to washing, the supervisor does not force compliance but removes the rebel to a solitary table, explaining that anyone who eats with the group must do as the others do. The child soon decides it is more fun to belong.

Rest period follows with mattresses stretched out on the floor, each child with his own blanket. When Johnny persists in disturbing the others, the supervisor asks, "What will we do with him?" The children reply, "Put him away by himself." Johnny quiets down remarkably quickly.

Independency

Sometimes the regular schedule is abandoned entirely and outdoor trips and explorations substituted; perhaps a trip to the public library or the post-office, where the child learns where his letter goes after it is dropped in the mail box. All this develops new interests for young minds. Later the children learn to express themselves by describing what they have seen.

Why is pre-school education so important? Psychologists tell us the child who has learned to play happily with other children in his pre-school years has a better chance of achieving proper social adjustment throughout life than the one who has to wait until school age. Primary grade teachers report emotional troubles keep many intelligent children from going ahead in school. They note that children with play group experience show more interest in school and adjust more readily to its schedule than those without this training. The sort of adults we become—friendly, suspicious, able to meet people easily or hindered by superiority or inferiority complexes—is largely determined by emotional habits learned during these early years.

In the play group the child is guided in one of the most difficult adjustments he will have to make in his entire life: from one of dependency upon his parents with decisions largely made for him, to a new independency with his peers, where he makes his own decisions and accepts the consequences. He makes an important beginning in learning how to get along with others of his own age, (a good play group will emphasize cooperation among the children, not competition). He learns basic routines much more easily in a group which takes routines for granted. He has an opportunity to develop his innate abilities in free creative and satisfying activities.

Under the cooperative play group scheme parents, too, learn to get along with each other. Through working in the group they learn to consider other parents' views. They learn to study and effectively use child psychology. They discover Johnny isn't "bad", but that all children of his age act that way. All this gives them a new insight into their own reactions, making them better parents.

Apart from the psychological benefits of parent participation, the

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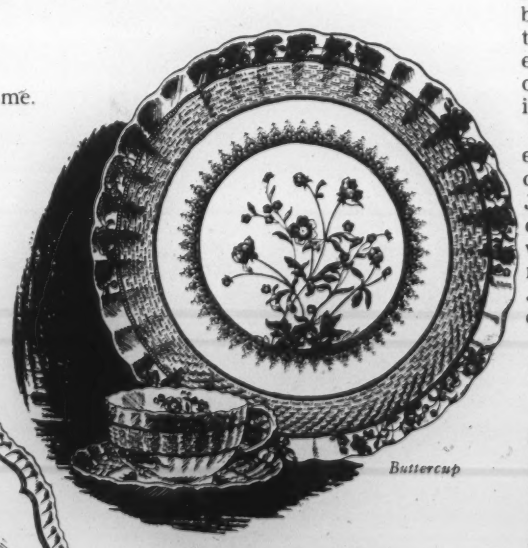
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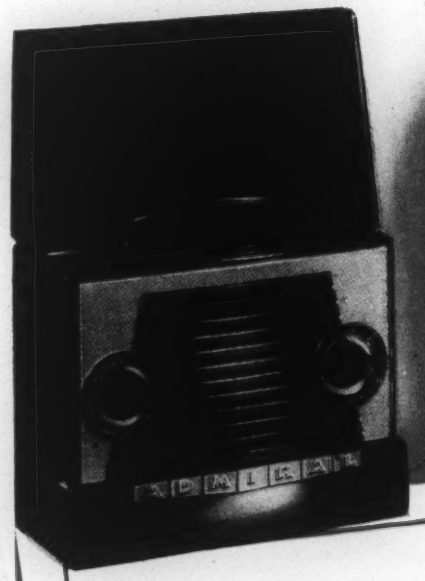

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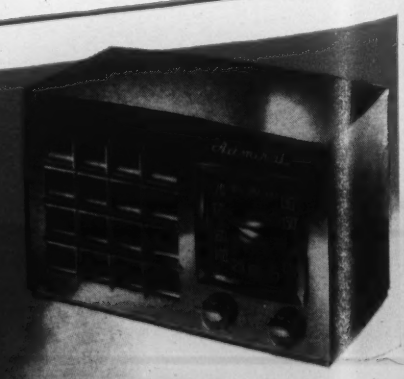

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cooperative play group scheme offers another advantage. Cost of pre-school education is considerably lower than in the average privately run centre. In the former the monthly fee averages five dollars as contrasted with the fifteen dollar fee in the latter. Where neighborhood community centres or churches have subsidized the cooperative play groups, the monthly fee has been lowered to one dollar and in some cases even to fifty cents. In the case of Little Mountain cooperative play group for children of veterans attending the University of British Columbia, the university and the I.O.D.E. have provided the subsidy.

At present the main stumbling block to extending play groups to all provinces is lack of trained supervisors. Where can this training be obtained in Canada? Most universities fail to include an effective child study course leading to a degree. One bright spot in the picture is that the University of Toronto's Institute of Child Study is already set up and might well serve as a model.

In British Columbia partial training in pre-school education is given through the Department of Education's summer school course, Victoria and also in Vancouver through the City Board of Education's night school course for play groups supervisors. Further interest is seen in the Victoria Nursery School Association bursary which is given to a university graduate wishing to take a course in pre-school work at St. George's Nursery School in Toronto. Such widespread interest in pre-school education shows quite clearly that play groups are not a separate entity, but an important part of the program of family life . . . Upon which all community and national relationships are built.

PERSONALITIES

Miss Foster, Reporter

By RICA McLEAN FARQUHARSON

THE Toronto *Evening Telegram* recently changed ownership. One day later Lillian Foster, Toronto's top woman reporter, got a raise in salary.

Wherever press people met the modest raise was cause for celebration. Since then, grey-haired Lillian has been to New York, attended President Truman's Inauguration Party in Washington, and is labelled "fashion reporter". Her by-line threatens to become a mild rash.

Reporter Foster is grateful to the new management. However, she has made clear to everyone that the morning *Globe & Mail*, under the same ownership as the *Telegram*, need not come around asking her for ideas for improving their own coverage. "I was told by my publisher," she says, shaking her finger under *G. & M.* noses, "to fight the morning paper."

—*Milne*
LILLIAN FOSTER

She does, too. Just recently at a fashion show she appropriated the best photographs and put her discarded pictures in the envelope marked "*Globe & Mail*". This sort of thing reminds one of the time Lillian stuffed important notes down her neck at a meeting and was pursued by other reporters who were stopped at the door of the powder room.

Lillian Foster was born in Owen Sound, Ontario, equipped with curiosity, an excellent thing in a newspaper woman. She came to Toronto as a child, developed a strong constitution, willing feet, and a forthright way of speaking her mind.

As a reporter, she did not become the type of writer who dots each "i". Conscious of this, she is unhappy until her rough copy gets to the desk to be checked for the niceties of English and punctuation. Yet the Foster prose has a distinctive polish, helped by a dramatic course taken years ago at Toronto School of Expression. To get her diploma the youthful Lillian worked by day, studied by night.

Thirty years ago, Lillian was a curvacious, blue-eyed general reporter on the "Tely". Her creamy complexion was enhanced by a daily diet of fresh or stewed fruit believed in by a devoted mother. Throughout the years Lillian, too, has felt that vegetables are essential for health and beauty. So—she orders vegetables, pays for them, parks them to one side and eats more comforting starches.

Irish Heritage

Toronto's Lillian Foster has been compared to New York's Elsa Maxwell. Like her American counterpart, she is unselfconscious about her figure and she loves parties. She would give as many and they would be as interesting as Elsa's if raises had been annual events on her beloved "Tely". An Irish heritage has given her, too, something of the Maxwell flair, shrewdness and dramatic sense that intimidates sophisticates with its explosive, transient operation.

At press parties Lillian often "talks a story" that keeps fellow craftsmen hovering around. This sometimes deceives cub reporters. They are mystified when the "Tely" comes out with an angle their editors get curious about.

In New York Lillian asked a leading designer the price of a gown. He told her—in four figures. She moved close to the model, felt the material, stood back and sighed, "For that—I could buy a race horse."

Lillian follows the ponies at all the Toronto race meets, and is on as familiar terms with the people in the boxes as she is with the horses in the paddock. Someday, she says, she's going to write a piece of fiction based on the Woodbine track.

A study of newspaper reading prepared for the Canadian Managing Editors' Conference says women's interests follow a narrow, vital range: emotional, personal, practical, quite unpredictable. Miss Foster fits into the formula. For years she sweated for the Conservative party, got wrought up over hot lunches every day in the schools for every child in Canada and the Prince of Wales being a nice young man. Yet, an international problem was a subject for discussion when she enquired, "Yes—but what has that to do with the carrots in my refrigerator?"

Proud Title

The title Reporter, Lillian is proud to bear. She isn't an editor, doesn't write editorials. She has gone out at all hours on all kinds of stories during wars, depression and peace. She meets all kinds of people, sees all kinds of things, covers a variety of assignments; until recently hasn't had many by-lines (newspaper sugar for special stuff).

True, there has been a Foster column for almost twenty years. It appears each day, is read by thousands and is called "The Shopper". There's no advertising tie-up, yet big-time city buyers keep eagle eyes on the "The Shopper". Daily Lillian tours shops for the new. Daily she does a mumbo-jumbo to herself, "For the home, myself, a gift, surprise." Each item is chosen according to the formula. She assures her readers she sees everything she writes about and either feels it, bites it—or both—before offering it to her public.

Once, Lillian had a "Tely" feature called "The Peep Behind the Curtain of Time". This went on for years. She interviewed a prominent man every day, and still remembers the things they told her.

Most recent man of prominence interviewed by Lillian was Frederic, top American hat designer. Unexpectedly, she was being sent from New York to Washington to see a little man with no following become the biggest shot in the United States. Truman is someone the Foster temperament appreciates.

What to wear? Woman's eternal problem was troubling Lillian. Frederic questioned her about the contents of her suitcase. He decided that her one evening gown, blue, made by a Toronto dressmaker, was sufficently good as to material and workmanship but needed color. He commanded his staff to bring yards of nylon veiling in the yellows and browns of a Canadian autumn, and quickly fashioned an ultra-smart head-dress and scarf. No, Miss Foster was to keep it—a few yards of nylon meant nothing to him. The great designer adjusted the scarf about her neck and away to Washington she went to see the President—Lillian Foster, Reporter!

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BRAIN TEASER

Where Did You Get That Hat?

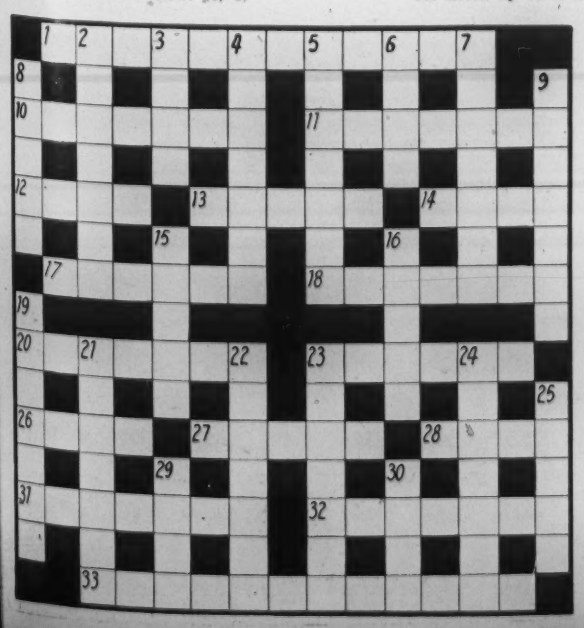
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. An O.B.E. has a ram with two tails to argue about in this Bavarian Passion Play village. (12)
10. With a startling exclamation I take the car to hunt the animal. (7)
11. Punishment that leaves you stiff. (7)
12. Even stirring soup is work for some people. (4)
13. But even grandma could not do it with an electric fan. (5)
14. Pasteon flower? (4)
17. But what's he doing with 26, anyway. (6)
19. Does he look down on the commoners in the house below? (7)
20. A duck out of water is certainly out of his. (7)
22. This insect says it's not quite cricket. (6)
26. They've painted faces and hard hearts at Easter. (4)
27. Charlie Chaplin's old pants. (5)
28. He made notes for St. Matthew. (4)
31. It will defame a rat to be coupled with Mussolini. (7)
32. A giant sinking at sea. (7)
33. Berlin's fashion show. (6, 6)

DOWN

2. Place where you go around bare in the mud? On the contrary! (7)
3. Kenilworth's Amy loses her cunning. (4)
4. "'Is there anybody there?' said the Traveller, 16 ing on the . . . . . door". (de la Mare) (7)
5. They follow a program. (7)
6. A page turner. (4)
7. One way to deal with a dickens of an anagram. (7)
8. Does he come in a tractor to the theatre? (5)
9. See 15.
15 and 9. But these Irish 8s are far removed from Westminster. (5, 7)
16. See 4. (5)
19. Gives way concerning several pre-Easter periods. (7)
21. N very serious. (7)
22. Air-lift for daring young men? (7)
23. A sort of thug gets a split lip before smoking. (5, 2)
24. Going down the street Ian trips over little Edward. (7)
25. Found here and there in a well-known farm song. (5)
29. Snub them when they're hot and cross. (4)
30. Hitch up to it in a twinkling? (4)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

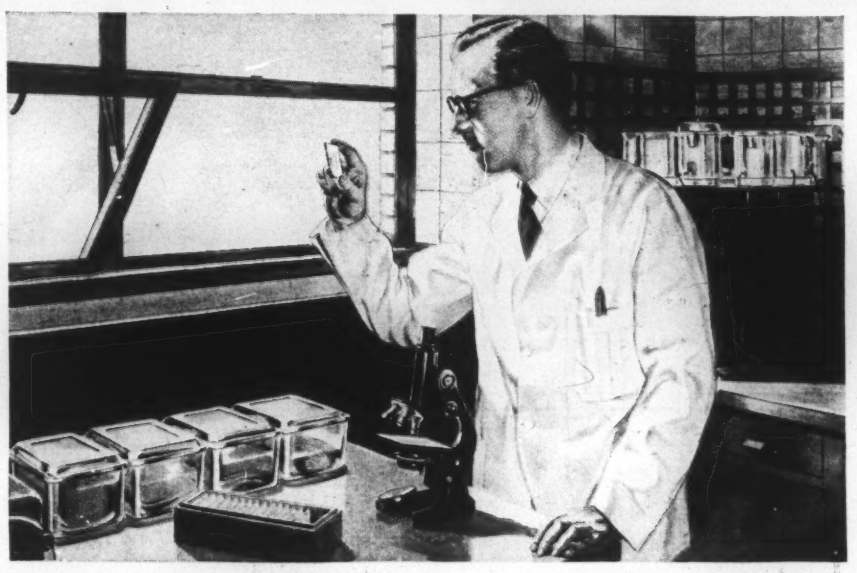
ACROSS

1. New lamps for old
9. Twisted
10. October
11. Tumbrels
12. Hearts
14. Sins
15. Honest Iago
18. Strengthen
20. Apps
24. Unwrap
25. Ungainly
28. Tripoli
29. Gondola
30. A kiss in the dark

DOWN

1. Notates
2. Whitman
3. Attire
4. Pedal
5. Fool
6. Retreats
7. Liberia
8. Presto
13. Hebe
16. Oats
17. Infamous
18. Stunts
19. Raw silk
21. Pandora
22. Skylark 26. Night
23. Sainte 27. Nisi (50)

What YOU Can Do About Cancer



Great strides have been made in diagnosing and treating cancer. While it is still the second major cause of death in Canada, the mortality rate from some forms is declining.

Medical science is constantly at work increasing its knowledge of this disease. Better techniques for diagnosing cancer exist today than ever before. For example, a recent development has raised the percentage of correct early diagnosis of one type of cancer from 36 to 95 per cent.

Advances in hormone and chemical therapy have proved valuable in relieving pain and prolonging life. Improved methods of treating the disease are curing cases that formerly would have been considered hopeless.

Present knowledge can be fully utilized only as more people learn the warnings of the disease and come for examination without delay. Cancer must be discovered early and treatment promptly started to get full benefit from medical science.

1. Early Recognition

It is wise for everyone, and especially those past 35, to keep alert for cancer's danger signals. The Canadian Cancer Society estimates that thousands of lives could be saved every year if cancer's warnings were recognized early and treated immediately.

2. Prompt Attention

When any of these warnings appear, prompt medical attention is advisable.

The doctor may suggest a more complete examination at a Cancer Clinic or by a specialist. It is encouraging to know that in the majority of these examinations cancer is not found.

3. Proper Treatment

If cancer is discovered, the specialist will explain that the best treatment is surgery or radiation. He will point out that patent medicines for cancer and so-called "cancer cures" are often dangerous, and may give cancer time to spread.

These Are Cancer's "Danger Signals"

- Any lump or thickening especially in the breast, lip or tongue.
- Any irregular or unexplained bleeding.
- A sore that does not heal, particularly about the mouth, tongue or lips.
- Noticeable changes in the color or size of a mole or wart.
- Loss of appetite or continued indigestion.
- Any persistent hoarseness, cough, or difficulty in swallowing.
- Any persistent change in normal elimination.

Pain is not usually an early symptom of cancer.

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MUSIC

The Doubters Were Wrong

By JOHN YOCOM

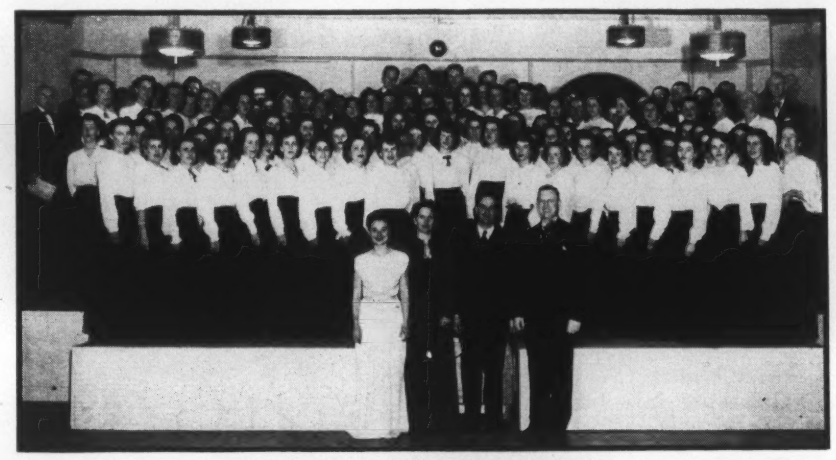
AS VANCOUVERITES who go to concerts know and as Canadians everywhere who listen to the national radio network know, the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra has been leaping from achievement to achievement with seven-league boots ever since handsome, knowledgeable conductor Jacques Singer took over two years ago. The crowning occasion came on two evenings last month when the orchestra presented the Beethoven Ninth (Choral) Symphony in collaboration with the newly formed Vancouver Symphony Chorus.

When it was announced early in the new year what the March project of the V.S.O. was going to be, some critics raised their eyebrows and pursed their lips. They were fairly certain that this time the reach of the young director had exceeded his grasp.

But, as the two concerts have proved, there was nothing to be apprehensive about. Said the Vancouver *Sun*: "The whole concert revealed the result of two years' intensive training and direction by Mr. Singer, during which time the players have performed music of almost every idiom and period."

The doubting Thomases had to eat humble pie. "Despite the difficulties of obtaining a 'suitable chorus' and the pessimistic outpourings of some of us who felt that it was too big a task to undertake, Mr. Singer proved that nothing is impossible to the man who can and will."

Just two months before Mr. Singer had organized the chorus of 140 voices from all walks of life. He trained them, coaxed them and sparked them with enthusiasm. The results were eminently satisfying to performers and audience. The two presentations of the Ninth (along with Beethoven's First and "Prometheus" and "Leonore No. 3" Overtures) were before full houses (Orpheum Theatre) and brought the listeners to their feet with shouts of "Bravo!"



VANCOUVER SYMPHONY CHORUS

The fine attack and precision of the instrumentalists was more than matched by the chorus and soloists. "Everything was rhythmically alive and projected with noble and vital utterance," reported the *Sun*.

Soloists were Ruth Popeski, soprano, Margaret Davies, contralto, Karl Norman, tenor, Dr. James Lawson, bass-baritone.

The chorus is being formed into an auxiliary of the symphony and Mr. Singer will present a number of major works for orchestra and voice group next season. When those programs are announced, the Thomases will have learned to take second guesses before querying the plans.

Operatic Excerpts

In two evenings last week young men and women of the Royal Conservatory of Music's Opera School showed the new look and the new technique, if not new singing, in operatic production. Expertly coached by stage director Herman Geiger-Torel and conductor Nicholas Goldschmidt, the casts met a wide range of operatic challenges in excerpts. They were from "Marriage of Figaro", "Manon", "Fidelio," and "Madame Butterfly". But audiences in each evening found the entertainment specialty in Puccini's one-act "Gianni Schicchi".

The many singers romped through the 13th century Italian story of relatives revamping the will of a lately deceased tycoon. They were aided by a *bon vivant* expert at that sort of thing—Schicchi.

This title role was played by the best all-round singer in the Opera School—Andrew MacMillan. The young baritone has a sturdy voice, to which talent he has joined a versatile acting ability. Past Opera School successes have owed much to MacMillan.

Other singers who gave fine performances were Gilles Lamontagnes, Mary Morrison, Earl Dick, Elizabeth Benson, Guy and Joan Hall. The all-important accompaniment was by duo-pianists John Coveart and George Crum, the latter also acting as assistant conductor.

Roubakine Debut

Studious, exacting, but kindly, Boris Roubakine, pianist, played his first Toronto recital last month at the Conservatory Concert Hall. He presented this program principally to assist the conservatory and university students at Toronto who are attending the forthcoming "Symposium of Music Students" in Boston. However, as Roubakine recently came to Canada to join the piano faculty at the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, it was also his debut before local concert-goers, who attended in fair numbers.

Roubakine, though not a "brilliant" recitalist in the usual sense of the word, brought a refreshing change to the concert platform with his complete absence of distinctive mannerisms. This is probably due to the long and successful association he maintained with the late Bronislav Huberman; accompanists and duo-pianists just have to blend their own personality with that of their partner.

Roubakine commenced with Mozart's "Sonata in C major" (K.330) and followed it with Beethoven's "Sonata in E major" (op. 109), and both were well played, as might be expected. Interesting indeed were the three novelties on the program, all specimens of Brazilian composition, of which the last, "Chorinho" by José Segueira, displayed the most complete and musical style.

These were followed by Faure's "Impromptu in A flat" and perhaps it was the pianist's love for the preceding Brazilian music which had compelled him to lose a little of his studied composure, for this and the "Prelude, Chorala, and Fugue" by César Franck were undoubtedly the highlights of the program. The last movement was a steadily-built-up display of complete understanding of the art of a fugue—each powerful voice merging with greater value into the final climax of ordered sound.—FREDERICK ARTHUR.

—Photo by Zarov

Alexander Brott, concert-master and assistant conductor of Les Concerts-Symphoniques has been re-engaged to conduct in Europe this summer. Programs made up entirely of Canadian compositions will be presented under his direction in Holland, Norway and Sweden. Composers represented are Sir Ernest MacMillan, Dean Douglas Clarke, Claude Champagne, Jean Coulthard, Oscar Morawetz, John Weinzweig, Roger Matton, F. Morel, and Mr. Brott.

Bach's St. Matthew Passion was given in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, on Good Friday evening. It was the fifth annual presentation. The 70-voice choir was conducted by Carman H. Milligan. The conductor took the work to Brockville, Ont., for a première performance of the Passion in that city at First Presbyterian Church on April 12. The Mendelssohn Choir, under the direction of Sir Ernest MacMillan presented the work at Convocation Hall, Toronto, on April 12 and 13.

On Good Friday the choir of Toronto's Timothy Eaton Memorial church with Jeanne Pengelly and Ernest Berry as soloists sang the Brahms Requiem. It is the start of what is hoped to be an annual performance.

Boris Hambourg and pianist George Bough recently made a short recital tour of eastern Canada — Bishop's University on March 28, St. John on March 30, and in Ottawa on April 5.

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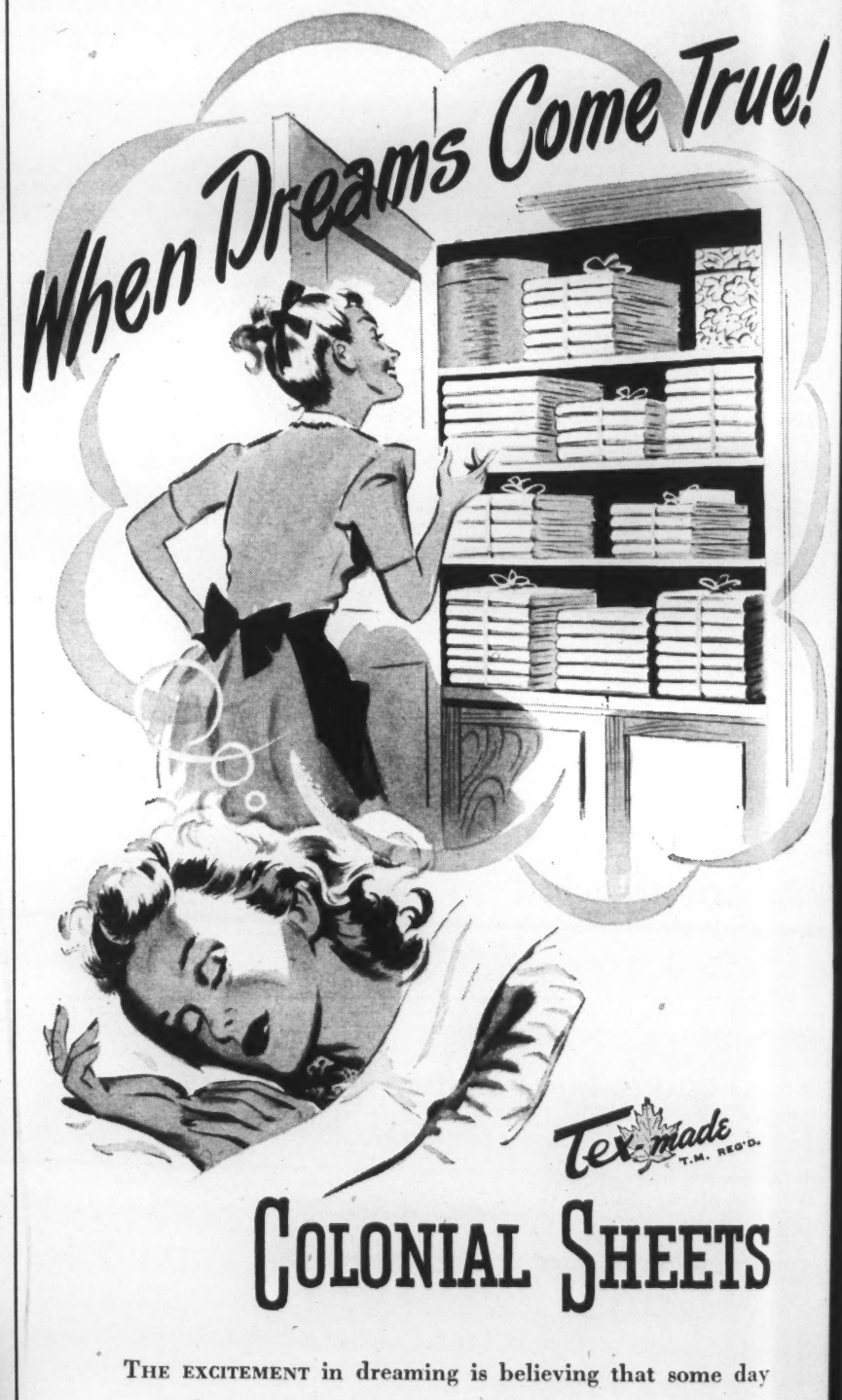

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CONCERNING FOOD

The Custom-Made Touch

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

IN this day and age where cake, roll and biscuit mixes have become an accepted part of our cookery procedures, it is a delight to encounter the real homemade product—not that we wish to depreciate the commercial mixes in any way. They have earned the respect of the consumer and established their right to a niche on the pantry shelf. It is just that we feel that the individuals' own interpretation of cookery is always interesting and should be fostered as a fine craft.

Of course there are some efforts which are pretty poor and, if the person responsible for them recognizes his or her limitations in this particular sphere of cookery, they are well advised to purchase the best ready-mix available on the market and not inflict unpalatable offerings upon their loved ones.

There is no reason why you cannot run up some mixes of your own if you prefer the individual touch. Pastry would be the simplest form of mix to produce. If your standard pastry recipe is—

3 cups sifted hard wheat *or* pastry flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup shortening
½ cup water

—double the quantities of the ingredients, eliminating the water, and cut the fat in until it is the consistency of fine meal and store in a covered container. If you use lard (which we prefer for pastry) your mix should be refrigerated. If, however, you use a high grade vegetable shortening which will not become rancid at room temperature, you can leave it on your pantry shelf.

One cup of pastry mix requires about 4 teaspoons of water to make it into a dough and will produce one 8″ pastry shell. No trick or difficulty to this and very convenient to have on hand.

You can do the same thing with your favorite tea biscuit recipe—you will have to measure the total number of cups of mix in order to obtain the necessary liquid per cup of mix. To save you the trouble here is a recipe for a tea biscuit mix ready to use. It is extra good and probably the reason is that the fat allowance per cup of flour is 3½ tablespoons compared to the standard 2 tablespoons per cup.

This recipe makes about 12 cups of mix and it should be stored in a covered jar or large canister (about one gallon size) and the fat used *must be* a high grade vegetable shortening so that the mix can be left at room temperature since it is too large a quantity to store in the refrigerator. We first made this last July and kept it for 5½ weeks during the warm weather on a pantry shelf and at the end of that time we could not detect any rancid or "off" flavor. However under normal circumstances you wouldn't be keeping it for this length of time.

Tea Biscuit Mix

9 cups sifted hard wheat or bread flour *or*
10 cups sifted pastry flour
3 teaspoons salt
1-3 cup baking powder
2½ teaspoons cream of tartar.
1 lb. high grade shortening (2 cups)

Sift and measure flour, stir in measured salt, baking powder and cream of tartar. Sift together twice into a large bowl, cut in shortening with pastry blender or 2 knives until it is the consistency of fine meal. Store in tightly covered container at room temperature. To measure, pile lightly in measuring cup and level with spatula for accuracy.

Tea Biscuits

Measure 3 cups biscuit mix into mixing bowl and stir in ¾ cup milk (room temperature) all at once. Turn on to floured board and knead gently 10 seconds. Roll or pat to ½″ thickness, cut with round cookie cutter, place on ungreased cooky sheet and bake in hot oven 450° F. for 10 minutes. Yield: 12 biscuits using 2″ cutter.

Variations:

Cheese Tea Biscuits

Add 2/3 cup grated nippy cheese to dry ingredients in tea biscuit instructions. Mix and bake as directed.

Cheese Luncheon Ring

Add ½ teaspoon curry powder to dry ingredients in tea biscuit instructions and mix thoroughly. Add milk, combine and knead. Roll out on floured board to 1/3 inch thickness in rectangular shape. Sprinkle surface with 2/3 cup grated nippy cheese and roll up like jelly roll. Place on greased cookie sheet and join ends to form a circle.

With scissors cut ring two-thirds of the way from outside to centre at two inch intervals. Twist each slice slightly (like Swedish tea ring) so that the cut surface is toward the cookie sheet. Bake at 450° F. for 15 to 20 minutes. Serve warm. An extra special quick bread to win friends and impress your guests.

Spicy Coffee Cake

2 cups biscuit mix
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
½ cup raisins
¼ cup sugar
1 egg well beaten
½ cup milk

Mix spices, raisins and sugar with biscuit mix. Combine beaten egg and milk and add to mix and stir until moistened. Turn into greased 8″ square cake pan.

Topping:

¼ cup brown sugar
1 tablespoon flour
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ cup chopped walnuts
2 tablespoons melted butter

Combine all ingredients and spread on top of coffee cake. Bake in 400° F. oven for 25 minutes. Cut into squares and serve warm. If you have invited friends in for the evening this coffee cake can be made up when convenient and stored unbaked in the refrigerator until nearly time to serve refreshments. Smells gorgeous while baking.

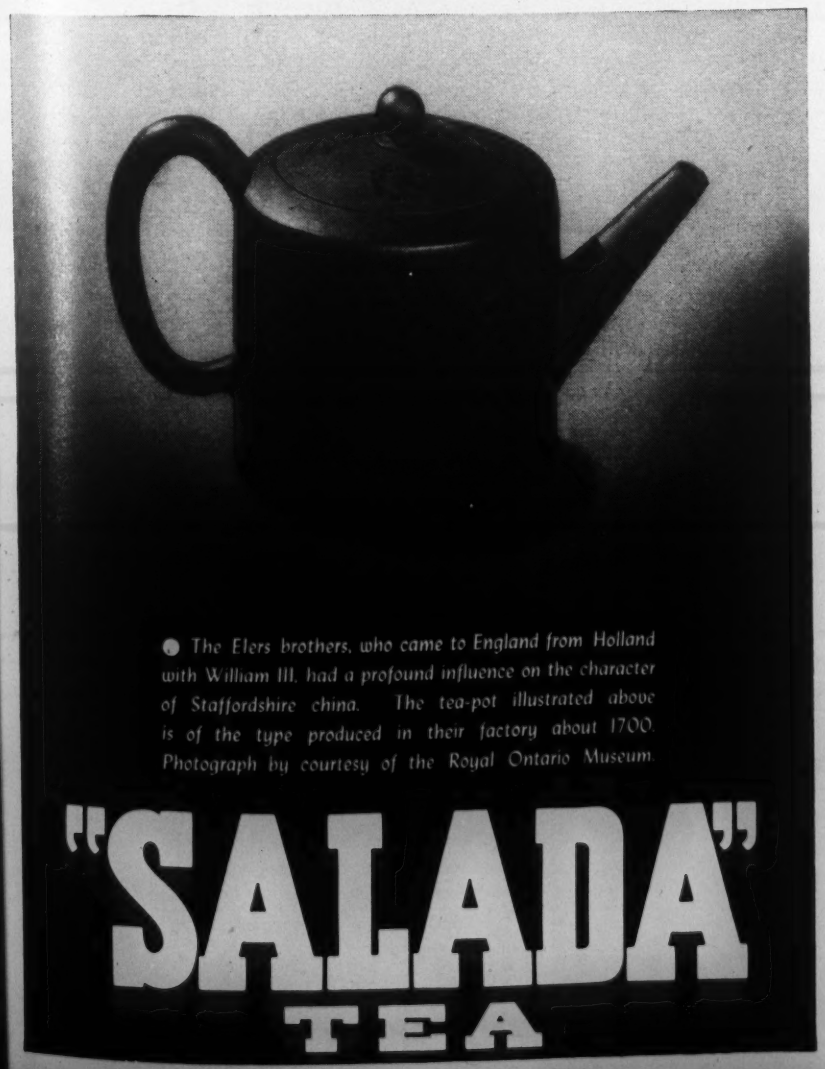
Fruit Cobbler

1 cup drained canned fruit (cherries, berries, sliced peaches, etc.)
1 cup fruit syrup
1 tablespoon brown sugar
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon cornstarch

Place fruit in greased bake dish or casserole. Mix cornstarch and sugar and combine with fruit juice. Pour over fruit, add butter and place in 425° F. oven to heat while mixing:

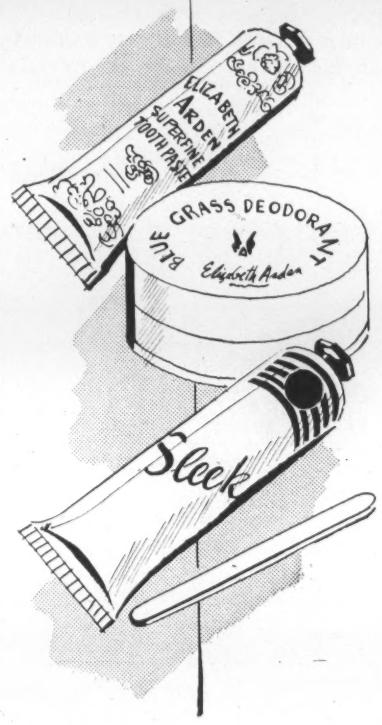
1 cup biscuit mix
1 tablespoon sugar.
1/3 cup milk

Combine sugar and mix and add milk stirring with a fork. Drop from a spoon on hot fruit mixture. Sprinkle top with sugar and cinnamon. Bake in oven 425° F. 20-25 minutes. Yield: 4 servings.



● The Elers brothers, who came to England from Holland with William III, had a profound influence on the character of Staffordshire china. The tea-pot illustrated above is of the type produced in their factory about 1700. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

beauty booty for the business girl



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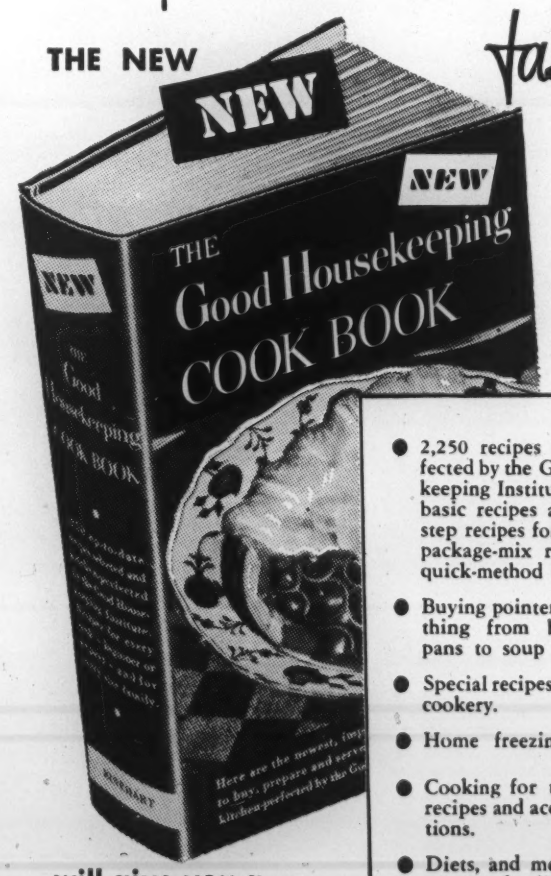

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DOUBLED AND REDOUBLED

Our Bridge Isn't Serious

By VINIA HOOGSTRATEN

OUR Thursday Night Bridge and Current Events Club reads "Goren on Bridge" faithfully, and we consider it sound. Except when he reports a hand which he feels has been inexpertly played. Then we snoot disdainfully. How would he, in the circles in which he travels, know anything about inexpert bridge? We say he should stick to the things he knows. Why, we play hands all the time, the like of which Mr. Goren has never even imagined.

Any club composed of women with small children is bound to require substitutes in large numbers. We always tell them frankly that we don't play serious bridge. This is a very convenient arrangement. It supplies us with a blanket excuse for any little thing that might go wrong, and they can't say that we didn't warn them.

My father is a serious bridge player. He believes that a bridge contract, like a marriage contract or a will, should be handled responsibly by accredited persons. Because of this attitude, and because he plays in silent clubrooms with men who feel as he does, he has a very limited and innocent idea of how bridge can be played.

I have tried to shelter him from any knowledge of the Thursday Club, but recently he wandered into a session and kibitzed a couple of hands. The first hand he watched reached three diamonds in the bidding, veered off into drapery materials, their colors and costs, returned to two diamonds and continued from there.

The second one, after some pretty involved bidding ("Now, if only I were sure what you meant by that—" "If that means what I think it does," etc.) reached three clubs. It became apparent almost immediately that a slam could be missed only by getting into the wrong hand. This, declarer did at once. My father listened incredulously while she crowed "I made it! I didn't think I was going to!"

He left shortly after, and on his face was the look of one who has gazed into pits never intended for the eyes of man.

Bungalow Bridge

Our three tables complicate things. Most of us live in regulation bungalows equipped with the usual paraphernalia pertaining to small fry, and this makes for pretty congested bridge. On several occasions a bid from one table has mingled with the bidding at another, causing conversations like this — "Now let's see, where were we? Oh yes. Olive, you bid two spades."

"I did?" Olive looks at her hand, and then says firmly, "I couldn't possibly have bid two spades."

Another feature of bridge in bungalows is the active part taken by the children. We have long since given up afternoon bridge as hopeless, and the early part of the evening is still pretty rugged. Whether the hostess is an appeaser or a heavy parent the bridge suffers. Either course entails protracted absences.

Who is going to continue playing a hand when someone at the next table is saying, "My dear, I'm as broad-minded as anybody but when I heard this—"

We have one member who plays with all the fire and daring of an anemic rabbit. Since she rarely has held anything more threatening than two jacks and a ten, it hasn't mattered much. The other evening, however, she glanced at her hand and turned white. Rising shakily, she carried it carefully to our table and said, "What shall I do with this?" She had ten clubs with all the honors, the ace of diamonds, and the ace king of spades.

The outstanding hand of this season involved a substitute who played serious bridge. Although it is not our policy to sympathize with serious players—feeling, as we do, that after all, it's just a game—I must admit that I felt a little sorry for her.

The bid was four hearts, with South to play. I was East, and held the ace king of diamonds, the ace of spades, and the king of hearts, protected by one small one. After lengthy soul-searching, I doubled. Our serious substitute, who was North, redoubled. This caused raised eyebrows at all three tables. In our club, doubling is considered unsporting, and redoubling just is not done.

When North's hand went down, I bid a sad farewell to my double. She had the queen and two hearts.

As she laid down her hand, she leaned, with natural interest, and looked at my hand. Whereupon, without a moment's hesitation, my partner leaned over and looked at South's hand.

The poor thing was horror-stricken when she realized what she'd done. She was hostess, and had her mind on the lunch. Her apologies were lost in a gale of mirth that swept all the room but the northern section of our table.

Then she said, "It shouldn't matter, really. I haven't a thing in my hand."

And led a little heart.

South played the Queen from the board.

My partner said, "*Wasn't* that an awful thing to do?"

I played my small heart.

South said, "My dear, it's perfectly all right. Don't give it a thought."

And played the ace.

North made a small drowning sound.

They went down one.

South said, "Doubled and redoubled. Dear me." Then as she noticed North's distressed face, she said kindly, "Never mind. Better luck next time. It just wasn't there."

Though North is a young and pretty woman, there was something about her then that reminded me of my father.

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ELEGANT INCONVENIENCE

A Small Flat in Paris

By MARGARET SEATON CORRY

HUNTING home - sweet - home in Paris is likely to take you from Neuilly, the elegant section near the Bois de Boulogne, out to the suburban hills of Saint-Cloud and back to the bourgeois confines of Montparnasse—that is, if you are fortunate in having a choice. Then, the selection will be made according to the importance of the feature offered—central heating, modern plumbing, a hot water heater or a view. Few, if any, have more than one or two such niceties.

We settled among the Parisians in a small three-roomed flat in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower in a district of monuments and esplanades. Nearby, in hushed silence, Napoleon lies in his magnificent tomb beneath the dome of the Invalides. Around the corner, in a few crowded blocks, is an animated marketplace where merchants—fat-bellied men, hard-eyed women and shrill-voiced youths—vie with each other in a noisy effort to catch the eye of the frugal marketer.

As our building was erected in 1780, we soon were enmeshed in the mechanism of domestic wheels that have been turning since the days of Louis XVI and now have slowed to a crawl. Our drains lie across the bathroom floor, pass through a hole and go down the outside of the building. Our waterpipes are of lead and are simply bent to fit into corners. Yards of electrical wiring is encased in molding that runs up and over mantel shelves, around door frames and zigzags across the hall ceiling to the exposed fuse-box. If we light 2 lamps in each room at one time, our electrical system protests and we find ourselves in darkness. In the kitchen, our ancient wood stove— a cube of iron with four sides embedded in stone and plaster—has been harassed, beyond repair, by old man Time. There are 2 sets of double doors in each room and windows, that match the doors in size and style, let in vast quantities of air or none to all.

Plaster Goddess

To reach our apartment, we mount a graceful stairway that spirals around a 6-foot plaster goddess and, as we mount, we try to ignore the stair carpet which is shabby and threadbare. In the *grand salon*, the insouciant spirit of that era which preceded the French Revolution is all around us. There are Louis XVI commodes and tables exquisitely inlaid with marquetry—that intricate assemblage of paper-thin veneers—and mounted with ormolu.

Two Louis XV fauteuils are extravagantly upholstered in needlepoint while a rich, handsome brocade drapes the windows and covers a most comfortable bergère. A round table and an elegant secretary of choice mahogany, in the simple lines of Louis-Seize, stand, with disdain, beside three Louis-Quinze chairs of satiny fruitwood that have delicately curved legs and carved flowers. A large brown sofa of modern, cubist lines supplies a fortress-like retreat from the spindle-legged furniture, but, at the same time, injects a clumsy ruggedness detrimental to the exquisite elegance of the room.

The white marble fireplace, with its ceiling-high mantel mirror framed in gleaming gold, is clearly in tune with the collector's taste, but since old French fireplaces seldom give much heat and there is no central heat in the building, a bucket-shaped coal stove is set up, for the winter months, in front of the hearth from which vantage point it sprays ashes on the cream-colored, high-piled Savonnerie rug.

Domestic help in Paris is a precarious adventure for the settling foreigner and only slightly better for the Parisian. However, with diligent searching, the perfect *femme-de-menage* can be found. We have such a person in Nicolette who is a model of efficiency with inbred worthwhile habits. On her first day, she set up a systematic schedule which permits her to clean out the coal stoves, wash the coal dust from the marble mantels, the windows and the picture frames, mop and polish the floors, brush off the furniture and shake the rugs. Nicolette, to whom washday is an event, turns out a dazzingly white wash which is hung to dry in the kitchen, the bathroom and beside the stoves in the living-room and bedroom. As she irons and mends she hums a merry little tune.

The Copper Pans

Nicolette finds no fault with the heatless kitchen with its cold terra-cotta tiled floor; it matters not that there is but one faucet over the shallow sink and that water must be either heated on top of the two-burner gas stove or carried in a pail from one of the hot water taps in the bathroom. Nor does she find it inconvenient to put the Christmas turkey or the giant ham in the roasting pan and carry it to the oven of the *boulanger* around the corner when it proves to be too big for the small gas oven in the kitchen. Nor does she complain that the copper pans in a row across our kitchen wall have to be polished after each use. But why should there be any complaints? The French housewife has done these things, traditionally, for years and years.

Our wide-board hardwood floors with wide seams are given special care, from time to time, by Messieurs Pierre and Antoine, two stout, little, red-cheeked men with black eyes and moustaches. They arrive early in the morning picturesquely dressed in their blue cotton "blouses" and berets, and they work all day at scraping, cleaning, waxing and polishing the ancient boards. It is rather delightful to watch them skate, a flat brush strapped under each shoe, up and down the room cleared of furniture, while Pierre whistles "Rêve d'Amour", Antoine emphasizes the rhythm with an "oomp-pah-pah, oomp-pah-pah" and the floor takes on a lovely golden glow.

Most surprising of all to the newly-arrived housewife in Paris—her Paris of the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre, the Champs-Elysées, the Luxembourg Gardens—are the door-to-door tradesmen. A familiar figure to our district is the *rémouleur* whose two-wheeled faded red handcart is decorated with painted silver scissors, knives and razors; a wide-spreading canopy gives him protection, in rainy weather, while he works over his grindstone. The *verrier* announces his presence, as he slowly passes down the street looking hopefully for broken window-panels, by ringing a handbell; on his back he carries a wooden rack filled with sheets of glass.

This Is Paris

Sitting on small stools at street corners near busy markets, the *rempailleur* and the *raccommodeur de faïence* are active workers all year 'round. The *rempailleur* (chair-mender) is busy lacing a new seat into an old chair and around him are such samples as an elaborate lacy design in natural cane, a simple one in the colors of the French flag and a stout one of rush. The *raccommodeur de faïence* works painstakingly over broken china which he bores, rivets and cements and among his samples—old mended shaving mugs, turkey platters and a bathroom washbasin—there is a sign that says he will come to your home and repair bathroom fixtures that cannot be carried to him.

Heard but not seen, in our district, is the French horn maker and mender. Up a little alley, one can see the ancient sign—a brass hunter's horn with its single coil of tubing—and one can hear the horn sound as on a mountainside, as in a parade or as in the woods across the lake, as he tests his pieces. Then the steady rhythmic tap-tap of metal on metal tells one he has resumed his work.

The natives of Paris love their city. There is much "Ah, before the war—" but there is still unshaken pride in their architecture, their parks and fine avenues, their way of life that combines so naturally beauty and art. And there is something more too. We foreigners feel it as we walk along the streets at twilight and many arms reach out from windows, in the gathering dusk, to pull closed the louvred shutters as all Paris shuts up for the night. The street lights, like long jewelled chains, light up old grey walls and put shadows on the cherub in the fountain nearby.

THE SINGING HEART

SLIM David was a shepherd boy
Who bore a harp and sling,
And as he trudged his hill-top fields
How David used to sing!

Goliath stood a Goth-like giant
Whose sword was long and sharp,
And loud he scoffed at lighter lads
Who sang and thumbed a harp.

But soon that laughing scoffer learned
What wiser men had known:
The hand that strums a happy string
Can hurl a fatal stone.

So wary be before you face
A foe whose heart is light,
And cautious be of care-free souls
Who sing before they fight.

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GREEK TRAGEDY

Women in Guerilla Warfare

By KEITH BUTLER

"FIFI! More to the right, Fifi!"

Through the rattle of rifle and machine-gun fire, a girl's voice rang out. From time to time during the battle the same clear voice cried out orders to the guerilla units attacking the Greek Army position. It was a cool, unexcited, commanding voice. At the sound of it the Greek soldiers around me cursed and returned the enemy's fire with even grimmer determination.

To them the girl guerillas fighting side by side with the men in the enemy's ranks were no joke. They brought no lighter, feminine touch to the grim struggle. Nor were they funny. They made a cruel, bitter war even crueller.

In lulls during the night battle the soldiers told me what they knew of "Fifi" and the girl whose voice still called out orders from time to time. The voice belonged to "Maria", a guerilla platoon commander. "Fifi" was one of her section commanders; the rest were men, fighting under Maria's orders.

Fighting Fanatics

Maria was known to be a girl only 22 years of age, attractive in a slim, dark, Mediterranean way. She had been in the mountains with the guerillas since she was 16. The romance of the E.A.M. Resistance movement during the Axis occupation of Greece had drawn her there in the first place. Many young people who joined E.A.M. in the tide of patriotism and romance had failed to realize that at the back of a "patriotic" Resistance Movement was the Greek Communist Party and the long arm of Moscow. And the Communist leaders were more concerned with preparing for the seizure of power in Greece than in putting up more than a nominal resistance to the German and Italian occupation forces.

They took the opportunity to inject big doses of Communist propaganda and class hatred into the young people in the ranks of E.A.M.-E.L.A.S. Without any counteractive, it was no wonder that some of the youngsters were bitten by the bug of Communist fanaticism. They continued the guerilla life and war even after the Axis enemy had departed and Greece had a Parliament and Government of her own choice.

Maria was one of these. Her fanatical fury and experience in guerilla warfare in the tough mountains had made her a natural leader. She was one of the crack platoon commanders of her battalion.

Rather than fall into her hands a Greek Army soldier would fight to the death. Victorious Greek Army troops had come across the mutilated corpses of some of their comrades who had been taken prisoner by Maria's guerillas. They had died the hardest death a patriot can die—under fiendish torture. In all the sectors where the Greek Army troops are facing women guerilla *kapetanissas* you will hear the same tale of fanatical fighting spirit and barbarous cruelty to prisoners. In a bitter war of no quarter, the guerilla girls have added to its barbarity and ferocity.

Policy Of Abduction

But the women who are in the ranks of the Communist guerilla army in the Greek mountains are not all there out of fanatical political conviction. The vast majority have been abducted by force during guerilla raids on towns and villages.

The guerillas have made a deliberate policy for two years of abducting girls and young women in their raids. They are dragged off into the mountains, where they are forced to live, move and fight with the bands. Some have escaped, or have been liberated by the Greek Army. They have brought back harrowing tales of their sufferings.

Fear of punishment and threat of reprisals on their families in guerilla-raided areas have prevented most of them from escaping. In the guerilla ranks they are used as pack animals to carry stores and ammunition over the broken, inaccessible mountains while the guerillas move where even mules cannot go.

Most of the guerilla girls sooner or later bear children. But this is a luxury not to be permitted in this kind of warfare. Perhaps one of the most barbarous features of the guerilla movement is the wholesale and deliberate strangling or leaving to die of exposure, children born in the mountains to the guerilla women. Repeated evidence and accounts of this have come into the hands of the Greek Army.

What happens when guerilla girls are captured by the Greek Army? On capture they are immediately taken to a prison transit camp, where they are interrogated and sorted out into categories according to their stories and attitude and the evidence concerning them. This may be gathered from captured documents and from other prisoners' statements and the reports of the Greek Army Intelligence Corps. Finally they are taken back to prison camps where they await trial before the Military Courts.

The cases are gone into thoroughly. Those responsible for atrocities and fighting in the guerilla ranks by choice may be sentenced to death. Those forcibly abducted by the guerillas and forced to serve them and fight beside them against their will may be released to return home without further formality.

But the tragedy is not yet over. These ex-guerilla girls, abducted forcibly, compelled to live, fight and bear children with the guerilla men, are welcomed back into the arms of their village or town. But many told me of their sorrow then. Used as they have been by the guerillas in the mountains, they are no longer acceptible to the Greek men of their villages and towns as suitable brides. Greek morals and conventions are strict; the disgrace suffered by these girls, even if unwillingly, debars them from marriage.

Some of them wish they had died, tied to a machine gun in a guerilla defensive position, as many of their sisters have been found.

• •

PURPLE first became the traditional color of royalty because the dye was so expensive only kings and queens could afford it. Derived from shellfish, it was one of the few animal dyes in existence. Most tints were obtained from such vegetation as indigo, madder, saffron, weld, and Persian berries.

—*Studio Alarie.*

Pale pink, blue, yellow mimosa with its tender spring green foliage, wreathes the crown of a wide-brimmed milan sailor. By Claire Robert.

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THE OTHER PAGE

The Cutlers of Sheffield

By HARWOOD STEELE

THE Arrows of Agincourt are fighting for Britain still.

I don't mean the arrows of the archers in Sir Laurence Olivier's "Henry V", though that super-film has done so much for Britain's economic recovery. I mean the actual Agincourt Arrows, that won the famous victory itself, or what they signify in the heavy steel and cutlery trade today.

This fact was kindly confirmed by Mr. Attlee in his "economic crisis" speech, when he called on Britain's steel industry to boost production almost to pre-war level in return for a postponement of nationalization. But it was first brought to my notice when I visited Sheffield, and Cutlers' Hall, headquarters of the Master, Wardens, Searchers and Commonalty of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire in the County of York, in quest of a situation report—not on the Battle of Agincourt, 1415, but the Battle of Britain, 1948. For there I was shown a sheaf of arrows in the company's coat-of-arms. And there I was told:

"Those are the Arrows of Agincourt. They were 'Made in Sheffield.'"

Then I learnt that the Cutlers' Company has been, since 1624 (about the time when Baby Canada began to sit up and take notice in her cradle, Quebec), the parent organization not merely of cutlers, but, as its ancient charter puts it, of "all persons using to make knives, blades, scissors, shears, cutlery wares and manufactures made of iron and steel", in the Hallamshire district, which includes Sheffield. And I learnt that the company is not a mere useless ornament, like a Sheffield sword, surviving from the heroic past. It is a great power in the land, with a vital say in the manufacture and sale of the rails, tires, axles, engine castings, cutlery, instruments, engines, general machinery, armor plate and so on, produced in Britain, and largely directs what is still, next to coal-mining, the country's most important industry.

Its white-hot hearths have had a lot to do with forging Canada. Many of the founders of the Canadian heavy steel and cutlery trade served their seven years as apprentices with the company, then sailed overseas and made their fortunes or ran away with their time unfinished and, occasionally, with the spoons. The names of every single one of them are in an enormous book, containing a record of all the company's apprentices and freemen, with the marks assigned to the freemen, which has been kept, in that methodical English way, since the company's very first day. The secretary showed me this book. I recognized several Canadians in it. During the war, Canadian descendants of these men poured into Sheffield to search the book and often to scan the brass tablets inscribed with the names of the Master Cutlers, convinced that they had a Master Cutler—a Steel-King indeed—lurking in the family tree. Apparently they never caught one.

BUT the Canadian steel industry makes up for that. Though Canada still gets millions of dollars' worth of steel from Britain annually, her own production now runs between 2 and 3 million tons a year.

Not least of the company's duties is to protect the dazzling name of Sheffield steel. By 1911, dirty dogs among foreign competitors were attaching the city's name to so many of their products that the Cutlers had to form a Defence Fund to slay them. That fund has fought the good fight with all its might, ever since, The word "Sheffield" has been registered as a community mark in respect of all the metal goods in which Sheffield is interested. And legal proceedings, often taken in many parts of the world to prevent the illegal use of that word, have sliced off canine heads as if they were Canadian dandelions.

Of course the reputation of Sheffield steel is far older than the company. Julius Caesar probably, William the Conqueror certainly, viewed it with grim favor. Good old reliable Chaucer, speaking of the Miller in the "Reeve's Tale," says: "A Sheffield thwital barre he in his hose," which, in plain, as opposed to Middle, English, means: "He bore a long Sheffield knife in his hose" and that "Made in Sheffield" stood for the best in steel products at least fifteen years before wise King Harry's Department of Munitions and Supply placed its contracts for the Arrows of Agincourt. When Good Queen Bess shouted "Off with his head!" the Royal Executioner probably did his duty with a Sheffield axe, since by her time Sheffield cutlery was very popular.

The 1870's found Sheffield making full use of British-produced pig-iron and steel, the annual output of which (about six million tons) amounted to a third of the world's total, twice that of the U.S.A. and nearly three times that of Germany, Britain's closest competitors; and in 1890 Sheffield was still supreme in steel manufacture. But the next half-century saw Britain drop to fourth place in the world as far as volume of production is concerned, with a peak output, reached in 1939, of 13 million ingot tons, compared with the 52 million tons of the U.S.A., Germany's 20 million tons and Russia's 18 million.

THEN care the war, with Sheffield's flaming furnaces a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, guiding Goering's bombers in their mass attack on this supremely vital war industry and Sheffield magnificently laboring, in spite of them—a Vulcan in Hell—to pour out British steel for British weapons.

Today, experts from every land on earth, still seeking Sheffield knowledge and Sheffield products, come to Cutlers' Hall, for "Made in Sheffield" still means the best. And what that means was vividly expressed when an official of the Company, worried nearly to death lest the coal shortage seriously affect production, said to me:

"If Sheffield's furnaces go out, it's the end of England."

No wonder he worried, since the sterling-dollar problem, the merely postponed menace of nationalization —a "Sheffeld thwital" pointed at Management's heart — and rising costs, including higher wages, already threaten Sheffield, so sorely stricken by the war, as the armies of Charles the Sixth once threatened to overwhelm King Harry.

But today the arrows of 1949 are flying thick and fast and straight and true as the arrows of 1415, the Arrows of Agincourt. Nor is the analogy far-fetched, for the Battle of Agincourt and the Battle of Britain are as much alike as ever War can be like Peace. Henry V directed the sheriffs of counties to take six wing-feathers from every goose for the feathering of arrows. Can't you see the sheriffs solemnly doing it? In the reign of Henry IV it had already been enacted that all arrow-heads should be well brazed and hardened with steel and stamped with the name of the maker (perhaps the first instance of the use of "Made in Sheffield"), under penalty of fine and imprisonment and forfeiture of the arrows in default. The bow was 6 feet 4 inches long. Says Sir John Fortescue, Britain's foremost military historian: "The range in the hands of the old archers is said to have been fully 240 yards and the force of the arrow to have been such as to pierce at a fair distance an inch of stout timber. Moreover, the shooting was both rapid and accurate"—rapid enough, so others record, to allow an archer, if need be, to have two arrows in flight at the same time and to maintain a steady fire of ten shafts a minute.

Hence, then as now, the men behind the arrows were worthy of their shafts.

Then, as now, their wages had been recently increased—in the case of Harry's archers they were doubled—from three pence to sixpence a day (equivalent now to at least $2.50). Then, as now, the men had just been through an exhausting ordeal, the Siege of Harfleur—"Once more unto the breach"—which, with its immediate aftermath, cost Harry two-thirds of his original force. Then, as now, the King had rallied the remnant (nine thousand men) and marched on a distant and ambitious objective (Calais). Then, as now, the march covered a long distance on short rations and well-nigh destroyed them before they had even closed with the enemy. Again then as now, they were intercepted by odds so enormous that Harry vainly tried to secure safety by negotiation. Sir John remarks: The English "could have been excused if they felt some misgiving. They had covered over 300 miles in a continuous march of seventeen days, often in hourly expectation of a fight. For four days they had not tasted bread. And now, after a few short hours of waiting in the ceaseless, pattering rain, they were to meet a host outnumbering them five to one."

They met that host. What happened? Shakespeare and Olivier have told us in a magnificent but vague way. Precisely, the hostile vanguard advanced and was met, in the main, by the archers, firing their Sheffield shafts so swiftly and so truly that, as good old Froissart said of Crecy, "it seemed as if it snowed." Then the English advanced and cut up the enemy's centre. The rest was chaos. The beaten host "lost 500 to 800 nobles killed, excluding common men, a thousand prisoners and 120 banners, the English lost a few hundreds, including the Duke of York." It was a marvellous deliverance, achieved through the mercy of Providence and Sheffield steel.

No need to point the moral or adorn the tale. The new Battle of Britain is at its height today and the odds are still enormous. But the furnaces have not gone out, it still "seems as if it snowed," and my Canadian dollar's still on the Arrows of Agincourt.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 19, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Pricing Problems Impede Policies For Coarse Grains Marketing

By G. L. BURTON

The Canadian Wheat Board is now empowered by new legislation to control the marketing of coarse grains. This raises very serious difficulties of determining prices, for no world prices for coarse grains exist. The interests of eastern feeders and western growers diverge.

G. L. Burton is Professor of Agricultural Economics at Macdonald College, Quebec. He outlines below the main difficulties that will be faced by the Wheat Board in marketing coarse grains.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS has passed Bill 135, amending the Canadian Wheat Board Act, and empowering the government to bring the marketing of oats and barley under the jurisdiction of the Wheat Board. So far the government has not seen fit to make use of this newly acquired power, in spite of representations to the Cabinet by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

Prior to September, 1943, the Wheat Board provided a floor price to the wheat farmer by offering to buy, whenever the market price of wheat fell below a guaranteed minimum price fixed by the government. The Board was charged with selling any wheat which it acquired at the best price obtainable, and pro-rating the net proceeds back to the producer.

Up to this point the Board was acting as the agent of the farmer; this practice was not inconsistent with the general welfare of all the people of Canada since the market was permitted to remain open. Anyone wishing to buy wheat was at liberty to purchase from a private dealer rather than from the Board, if he could do so to better advantage. The minimum price set by the Board was based on the open market.

On September 28, 1943, the status of the Board was fundamentally changed, by an order-in-council which was later incorporated into the Wheat Board Act. The Board became a government monopoly charged with the marketing of all wheat sold commercially. The government now fixed, not only the minimum initial price paid to the farmer, but also the prices at which the Board might sell wheat for domestic consumption either as food or feed, the export price to the United Kingdom and the export price to other importers. The Wheat Board is now an agent of the crown, rather than of the wheat producer.

General Interest

It follows, therefore, that the prices which the government fix are to be determined in the general interest of the people of Canada, and not in the interests of the wheat producer alone. If the Wheat Board is to become the sole marketing agency for oats and barley produced in Western Canada, and the government is to price these grains, what criteria are to be used in fixing the buying and selling prices of oats and barley?

One's first reaction to this question is to answer that, if the government can fix the price of wheat, it can also fix the price of oats and barley. But the characteristics of the market for coarse grains make the pricing of oats and barley more difficult than of wheat — and there have been criticisms of the price structure established for wheat. Two-thirds of our wheat is normally exported and the export price provides the price-fixing agency with a useful guide in setting a domestic price. Less than ten per cent of our production of oats and barley is exported and there is a much less clearly discernible "world price."

The bulk of our coarse grain crops are fed in Canada, either on the farm on which they are grown or on other farms. Since 1941 the Dominion Government has encouraged feeders to expand their output of livestock, dairy, and poultry products by subsidizing the use of feedstuffs. This has been done by allowing the deduction of "drawbacks" from ceiling prices on feed grains purchased by feeders, and by paying the freight from the lakehead on grains fed in eastern Canada.

As a result of these drawbacks and freight assistance payments, which are really joint subsidies to farmers and to the consumers of Canadian farm products, a large market for western feed grains has been developed in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. During several years since 1941 the farmers in these five provinces have imported more feed grain than they have produced. From the point of view of good farm management this expanded use of western feed grains makes sense since it permits more intensive farming and higher net farm incomes in eastern Canada.

Despite the obvious advantages of this inter-regional trade in feed grains it complicates the problem of administered pricing. Prairie farmers would like to sell their surplus oats and barley at prices which would, over a period of years, maximize their receipts from such sales. Eastern farmers, on the other hand, would like to pay as low a price as is consistent with an adequate and assured supply of feed grains. There is, then, a rather sharp divergency of interest between the two groups of producers as to the price which should be fixed for oats and barley—if, indeed, it is to be fixed rather than determined by supply and demand.

Joint Effort

Evidence of this divergence of interest between the producer and feeder of coarse grains is to be found in a resolution passed by the Western Agricultural Conference in Saskatoon on January 20, 1949: "that a joint effort be made to enable the Canadian Wheat Board to be the sole marketing agency for coarse grains and that any legislation giving the Canadian Wheat Board the same exclusive powers over the marketing of other grains as it now exercises over wheat, should be based on the principle that the Canadian Wheat Board should be an agency operating in the interests of grain producers, with a duty at all times to sell grain for the best available price whether in export or domestic markets, and should not be used as an instrument of government policy to limit domestic prices."

In passing this resolution the Conference was apparently unaware, or heedless of, the change which had been made in the status of the Wheat Board in September of 1943. The Conference would have the Board retain its monopoly powers and apply them to oats and barley and, at the same time, require it to operate primarily in the interests of the grain producers. Presumably, either the government is to fix the price of oats and barley in such a way as to maximize the welfare of the western grain producer, or to instruct the Wheat Board to do so. In effect, one group of producers is asking the government to establish and operate a monopoly on their behalf.

If the market for coarse grains is closed and the Wheat Board takes over, pressure will very likely be brought to bear upon the government by western producers to fix the price at a higher level; by eastern feeders to fix the price at a lower level. Caught between these two forces any government may well find that the easiest solution from a political point of view is to satisfy both groups. Rather than setting one price for both sellers and buyers, it may set two, and then bridge the gap between the higher price to the grower and the lower price to the feeder with a subsidy.

The consumer should not be too unhappy with this arrangement since he will benefit from a lower price of meats, poultry and dairy products. Having satisfied three groups, the government in power may find it possible to ignore the complaints of the taxpayer who would be called upon to make up any deficits incurred by the Wheat Board on its oats and barley accounts.

It is almost certain that the buying and domestic selling prices fixed by government for oats and barley must be "political prices"—that is, prices which will satisfy a maximum number of voters. Prices determined in this way almost inevitably lead to more far-reaching controls. There is a high degree of inter-dependence among the prices of our various farm products. If the price of any one of them is pulled out of line by means of controls the effects are transmitted to the production, consumption, and hence price, of the other uncontrolled products.

The government's apparent reluctance to implement Bill 135, despite continued pressure, suggests that the cabinet is not unaware of the difficulties of pricing oats and barley. Shortly after Bill 135 was passed, Stuart Garson, then premier of Manitoba, singled out this difficulty in a letter to the sponsor of the bill, C. D. Howe, who had suggested that the governments of the prairie provinces should pass complementary legislation. Mr. Howe replied, "I might say that we look to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture to recommend prices for oats and barley satisfactory both to producers and feeders."

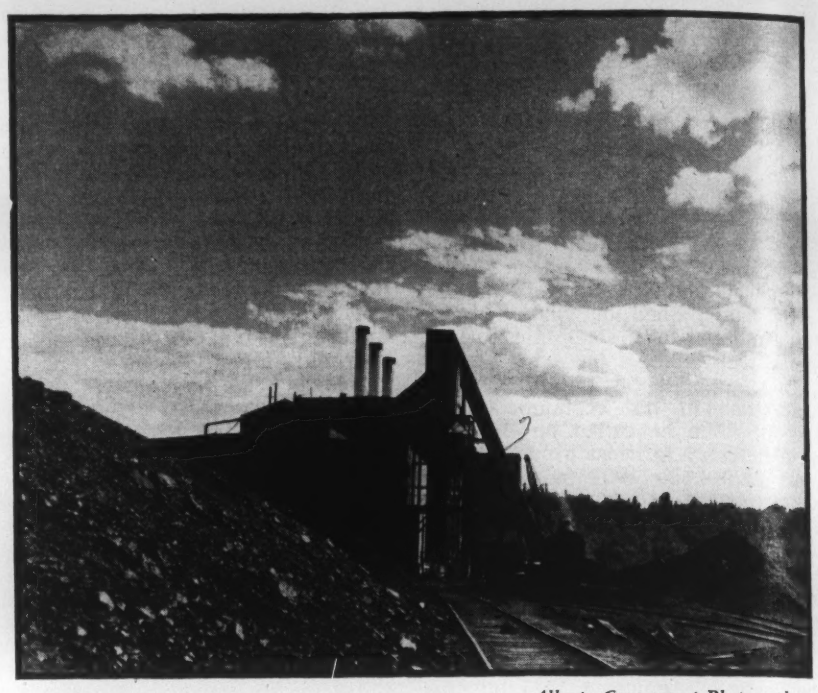
The consternation of the Federation, striving to please its members in both eastern and western Canada, must have been complete at this point. The correspondence between Mr. Garson and Mr. Howe, since published by the Manitoba government, indicates that the Dominion government was not aware of the size of the venture upon which it was embarking when it passed Bill 135.

Open Market

Why, it may be asked, is the western farmer pressing for the state marketing of oats and barley? The answer is not hard to find. Farmers are well aware that they suffer severely under an open market when the economy encounters the headwinds of depression. The prices of farm products tend to decline more rapidly and to lower levels than the prices of the goods which farmers buy. Farmers seek, therefore, to escape from the open market and to secure some type of administered price which will be less subject to cyclical fluctuations. The eastern feeder, on the other hand, is concerned with securing an adequate supply of feed grains.

There is a real need, both of finding suitable ways of supporting the income of farm people in the event of a serious depression, and of developing a storage program to ensure feeders against shortages of feed grains.

Making the Wheat Board the sole marketing agent for coarse grains does not, by itself, adequately meet either of these needs. There is no evidence that either the government, or others who support a state marketing scheme for oats or barley, have formulated any concrete plan as to how government should price these grains. Until such time as objective pricing guides have been developed and discussed the general interest would best be served by permitting the open market for coarse grains to continue to function.



—Alberta Government Photograph.

WESTERN POWER: Though there are some 34 possible sites for hydro-electric power generation in Alberta, cheap coal makes it possible to run efficient steam plants. Above is shown power plant for Edmonton.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Trade Barriers Rising

By P. M. RICHARDS

HOW far will this business decline go? (Yes, we are now really in a recession from the boom level, though not a depression.) Attempts to estimate its length and depth commonly take into account not only the size of our own people's purchasing power (recently enlarged by tax reductions) and their still unsatisfied demand for goods of all kinds but also the prospects for recovery of international trade, on which Canada depends so much for prosperity.

As everyone knows, Canada has lost some very valuable markets in Britain and elsewhere, as the result of emergencies created by the war. The tendency has been to regard this as a purely temporary situation, which might be past and done with by the time the Marshall Plan (with its aid for us as well as for Europe) should end.

Unfortunately, the recovery of these markets and of international trade is made less likely by the current efforts of almost all countries to enlarge their exports and restrict their imports—a procedure which, when they all do it, can only result in drastically diminishing the total volume of trade. As pointed out here before, it was this same effort in the 1930's that did more than anything else to deepen and prolong the Great Depression.

But it is even more serious than this, in the view of W. R. Strelow, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. He said the other day that what we are witnessing is no less than a world-wide trend towards political planning in the economic field, the effects of which on normal international trade can only be deadly.

If the universal import restrictions were primarily an outgrowth of the war, it would be reasonable to expect them to disappear gradually as the effects of the war wear off. But trade controls were already common before the war began. In war, these restrictions grew in scope and vigor. The destruction of life and property, and the distortion and undermining of economic structures everywhere, created a demand for the indefinite continuance of controls.

We hear on every side that there is a great shortage of dollars. According to Strelow, this is a misleading expression. Aside from loans and grants under foreign-aid programs, the United States is importing more goods, and thus is pouring more dollars into the world's exchange markets, than ever before. Actually, Strelow said, the trouble is that those who possess dollars are unwilling to sell them for the kinds and amounts of currencies offered in return.

Exchange rates today do not reflect economic realities. Most countries have surrounded themselves with economic fences designed to regulate the terms of trade to their own advantage and to isolate their economies from the impact of outside forces. These exchange controls do nothing to correct the conditions that actually or supposedly made them necessary. They are aimed, Strelow said, solely at suppressing the symptoms. Even in this endeavor they are usually self-nullifying, because they invite retaliation and evasion.

Vicious Spiral

But they have a direct influence on the course of foreign trade. They make it impossible for many countries to obtain adequate amounts of foreign exchange. In their efforts to escape from this difficulty, nations enter into bilateral agreements discriminating against outside parties. Because of the "dollar shortage" there is a growing cross-current of bilateral agreements that seriously affect international trade. Thus one form of control creates difficulties that lead to other controls, in a vicious spiral.

So far there is no promise of any great improvement in the near future. Numerous palliatives, of varying effectiveness, have been tried. The World Bank and the World Fund, the Export-Import Bank and other agencies have made contributions, but are unable by themselves to solve this world-wide problem. The International Trade Organization charter as it now stands does not, in Mr. Strelow's opinion, offer any help; on the contrary, he thinks it may be detrimental to the objectives for which it was originally planned. In order to obtain agreement it was necessary to insert so many complicated provisions, exceptions and escape clauses that the charter may well be construed as a licence to continue and extend preferential agreements, quantitative trade restrictions, discriminatory bilateral agreements and other trade barriers.

Said Mr. Strelow: "It seems unlikely that the American taxpayer will be willing to continue the outlay beyond the four-year period for which the plans were drawn."

What happens to Canadian export-import trade in 1952, if and when U.S. aid to Europe is withdrawn? That is the long-term consideration for Canada, no matter how well business activity may hold up this year.

Is Stock Exchange Doomed By Income Levelling?

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London.

The Stock Exchange as an institution has declined in power since the boom days of the twenties. From London, John L. Marston reports on the concern of City men for the future of the Exchange. Does the increase in public debt combined with the levelling of incomes mean that the Exchange is doomed?

London.

IN A RECENT issue of the *Banker* the question was raised whether the London Stock Exchange had had its day. After the exhortations to save which have been issued by the government to the public and to companies during years of war and inflation, the question was at first sight rather startling. But it had been troubling the City for a long while. That the future is not regarded as particularly bright is indicated by the figures for the start of the new Stock Exchange year, showing an abnormally large number of retirements and an abnormally small number of applications for new membership.

The trouble in recent months has been partly of a superficial character: with the future uncertain, there is increasing inclination to hold cash rather than securities.

But there are more profound influences at work. The levelling of incomes (though the term must be used in a strictly relative sense) has reduced the number of really big capital-owners, and the innumerable smaller ones are less disposed to take risks. Since the capital-profits boom of 1946, when almost any share held for a few months would show a useful profit, there has been no scope for mild speculation by the ordinary investor, who has made few changes in his investment portfolio, unless he has disposed of it altogether. "Small" savings—those which are not canalized through the Stock Exchange at all—have grown, while many middle-class potential savers, whose incomes have had difficulty in keeping pace with the cost of living, have had no surplus available for investment through the Stock Exchange.

To such a general list of changes must be added two factors of major importance. The one, the canalization of investment funds through the big financial institutions, such as the banks and insurance companies, is still somewhat indeterminate. The other, substitution of government stock for risk-bearing shares, takes place at specified times before the market's eyes.

Bank Deposits

Accumulation of bank deposits, whether by "small" people who have not enough surplus income to invest or by capital-owners who have sold out of their securities, provides the banks with investable funds; the premium income of insurance companies similarly makes available large blocks of capital which may or may not be freely invested in stocks and shares.

There are obvious potentialities for a large Stock Exchange turnover through these media. But in fact the turnover for some time past has been very meagre; and in any case only a few dealers are required to transact this specialist business, which is concentrated on—though not, of course, confined to—the gilt-edged market. The discount houses, which a year or two ago dealt actively in short-dated bonds, have their resources fully employed these days, and there is no incentive to "switch" from one stock to another when prices are so finely aligned as they are now.

The scale of the government's encroachment on the "private sector" of the Stock Exchange, if perhaps exaggerated in some alarmist minds, is certainly very large. The addition of one or two thousand million pounds to a total national obligation of roughly £24,000 million (about a quarter of it "floating" debt) may not seem unduly heavy. But the loss of a like amount from non-gilt-edged investments valued in April last year at roughly £11,000 million represents a considerable lightening of the "private sector."

This change is in the character of quoted securities rather than in their total capital value, but the diminution of industrial investments undoubtedly diminishes interest in the Stock Exchange and tends to a reduction of turnover. Furthermore, there is no logical limit to the process, until total absorption is reached. It may well be that the pace of nationalization will be much slower in the Labor government's next term of office, if it is returned in 1950; but there will always be the feeling that the frontiers of the gilt-edged market are being gradually expanded.

Carried to its logical conclusion, nationalization would eliminate the need for Stock Exchanges as we know them. It can also be argued that the levelling of incomes would tend towards the same end, because innumerable "little men," considered collectively, could not take large risks: for the reason that individually they could not afford to risk their savings in fluctuating shares or in unproved enterprises.

Yet the small investor, just because he is, or is becoming, the dominant force in saving, must be attracted to the Stock Exchange if it is to maintain its business and preserve its function. Can he be persuaded—should he be persuaded—that it is wise to invest not in thousands or tens of thousands but in hundreds of dollars?

For City men these thoughts are sombre. Some of the hypotheses, admittedly, are vague. But it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the London Stock Exchange—perhaps the institution of the stock exchange throughout the world—has its best days behind it.

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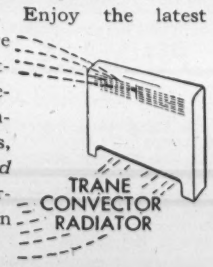

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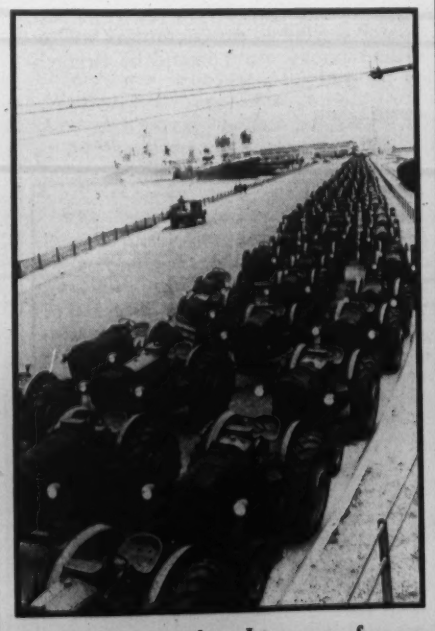

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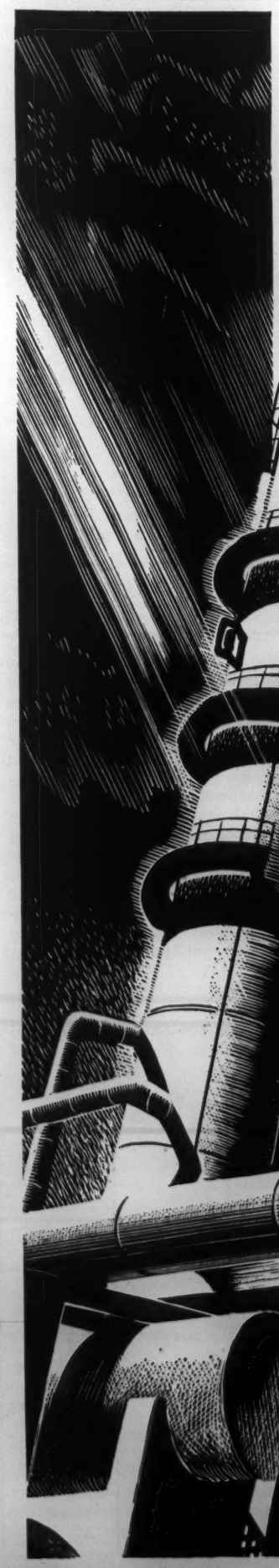

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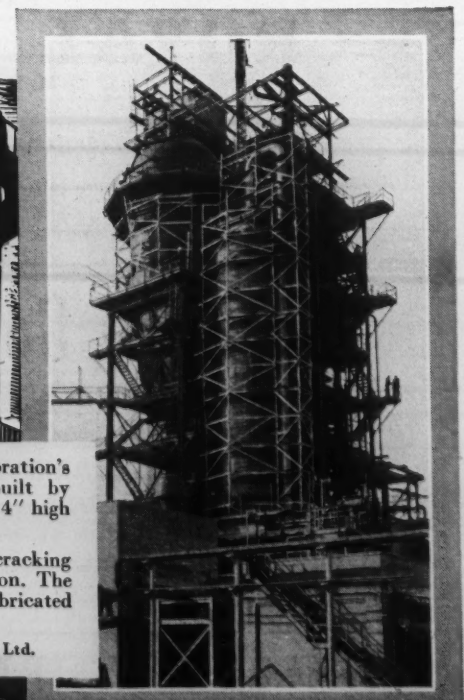

Left: Imposing towers of Polymer Corporation's synthetic rubber plant at Sarnia, built by Dominion Bridge. One of these is 165' 4" high and is the largest ever built in Canada.

Below: Main unit of first catalyst cracking plant in Canada, shown during erection. The four pressure vessels in this unit were fabricated by Dominion Bridge.

Process engineers: Canadian Kellogg Co., Ltd.

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and
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NEWS OF THE MINES

Mining Destined To Play Big Part In Newfoundland's New Era

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH a union dreamed about in 1867 by the Fathers of Confederation, now a reality, Newfoundland, Canada's 10th province, is on the threshold of a promising new era, with mining apparently destined to play an outstanding part in its industrial development. While believed rich in minerals, the greatest interest at present centres in the tremendous storehouse of Labrador iron, which may prove the most important factor yet in balancing the new province's economy. Mining is the third ranking industry, and the 1948 output with a value of over $21,000,000, placed the "oldest colony" seventh among the provinces, following Saskatchewan and ahead of Manitoba.

•

The potentialities of Labrador—110,000 square-mile dependency of Newfoundland—where huge iron deposits have already been proved up, still await investigation, and appear in the forefront of Newfoundland's mining prospects for the future. However, indications of almost every mineral have been found in Newfoundland, although so far only a few have been located in commercial quantities. The expanding production, which last year attained an all-time high came from the Wabana iron mines, the Buchans lead-zinc-copper mine, the fluorspar deposits of the St. Lawrence area, and the limestone quarries at Aguathuna. The new province, however, holds promise for a variety of other metals, which have lacked exploration and development, and in the past 15 years deposits of some 26 minerals have been investigated by the Geological Survey. Some 50 years ago the island was an important producer of copper, however, this rich deposit ran out by the middle of World War 1. It was near the end of the 19th century that the first shipment of iron ore left Wabana on Bell Island for Halifax, but unlike the copper deposits large quantities of iron ore are still being mined.

•

The principal producers in helping Newfoundland achieve the all-time record mineral output in 1948 were the Buchans Mining Company (controlled by American Smelting and Refining Company) with a production of $12,461,000; the Wabana iron mines, owned by Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, with output valued at $7,046,000, and Newfoundland Fluorspar Ltd. and the St. Lawrence Corporation of Newfoundland, which had a production worth $1,100,000. Some 3,500 men were employed in the industry, with approximately 2,000 at the Wabana iron mines, 1,000 at Buchans, and the balance at the fluorspar mines and various limestone quarries, of which the largest is operated by Dominion Steel and Coal. Buchans is one of the world's large base metal mines, and discovery of a new orebody a little more than a year ago may affect materially the life of the operation. The fluorspar of the St. Lawrence area will provide Canada with the world's second or third largest producing area of this mineral. Not only will the Dominion be self sufficient, but is likely to have a large exportable surplus of this mineral which is of strategic importance.

The man largely responsible for bringing Newfoundland into confederation, and the first premier of the youngest province—Joseph R. Smallwood—recently stated that for hundreds of years Newfoundlanders talked about their great natural resources, but virtually nothing was done to develop them. "Certainly we have some mineral wealth," he points out, "this is indicated by our present iron and base metal mines." Mr. Smallwood is of the belief that, including Labrador, they have more natural resources than the present maritime provinces put together. In discussing terms of union he pressed for federal help in a great program of exploring and mapping the island's resources. Hence the result was a clause stating that if, within two years of union, the provincial government initiates an economic survey of Newfoundland (which includes Labrador) to discover what natural resources there are that may be developed profitably, and what new industries can be created, then Canada will get behind the survey with personnel and technical, scientific, statistical and other help. Mr. Smallwood favors commencement of this survey immediately, as when the information is available millions of dollars in investment capital will be required to develop these resources.

•

A profit of $15,443,137, equivalent to $5.60 per share—the highest in the company's history — is reported for 1948 by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, as compared with $12,509,464, or $4.54 per share in the previous 12 months. Dividend payments of $5 a share also set a record, in the previous year they were $3. Net working capital of $29,230,384 at the end of the year also achieved a new peak, being up $321,504 from 1947. Income from metal sales was also at a new high, metal prices during the year being above average. Ore reserves are not reported, but the annual report notes that major development and exploration work (aside from diamond drilling) were both less than in 1947, but other development, such as stope, pillar, mine fill, and ventilation development, was considerably increased. Construction of a zinc fuming plant was started late in the year and is expected to be completed in 1950. Cuprus Mines (79.25 per cent of the outstanding capital stock is owned by Hudson Bay) went into production in October. The geophysical department of the company's subsidiary, Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company, inoperative during the past year, has a large program planned for 1949.

•

K. J. Springer, president, of Halport Mines, states in the annual report that work done in the past season on the Gracey-Swansea property, in the Portland Canal area of British Columbia, has given sufficient encouragement to warrant considerably more work. Work to date suggests that there are excellent possibilities of proving mineable and profitable ore shoots within known veins and of finding more veins as development proceeds.

•

The marked improvement in 1948 operations of Bralorne Mines, in the Bridge River area of British Columbia, permitted resumption of dividends. Ten cents a share was distributed last January and a similar amount will be paid on April 15. Net profit of $576,142, or 46 cents per share—the highest since 1945—compared with $333,633, or 27 cents per share, in 1947. Net working capital was boosted $471,293 to $1,144,096, a new peak since 1942. Ore reserves dropped from 1,302,000 tons averaging 0.453 oz. at the end of the previous year to 1,288,000 tons averaging 0.447 oz. at December 31, 1948. I. B. Joralemon, consulting engineer, points out that there is every reason to believe that ore to be developed on the six new levels together with ore still to be found on existing levels will amount to several times the present

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

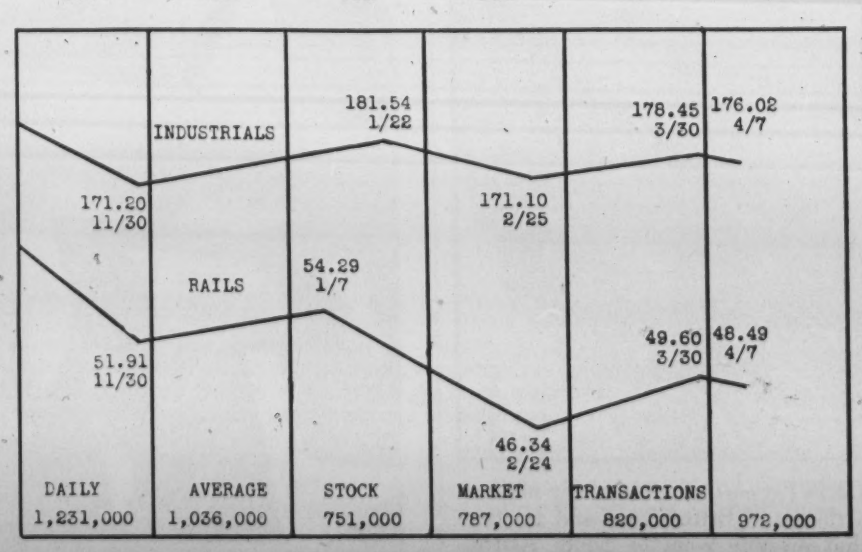
By Haruspex

COMMON STOCKS continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible adverse American legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, we expect psychology to improve in the course of the months ahead, with ensuing better prices for stocks. It is possible that such advance is now getting under way.

In January we expressed the view that, barring war, the low point for the decline from the June 1948 rally peaks would probably be made not later than April 30, after which another important forward movement could be anticipated. The stock market, so far, has not acted out of accord with this pattern. While April is yet to be passed, it is possible that rally is even now commencing. There were elements of encouragement, at least, in the recent increase in volume of shares traded during market strength. The movement now under way should prove the matter, pro or con. If the current minor downswing—171.10 and 46.34—holds, and the two averages then move decisively above the January high points, 181.54 and 54.29, a good upswing may be anticipated.

Late Easters have generally furnished merchandisers with excellent buying weather and have depleted inventories to the extent that large reordering from manufacturers has been necessary. If the current late Easter period is no exception, an excellent background would be furnished for market advance.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



PENMANS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of April, 1949.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 2nd day of May to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of April, 1949.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 16th day of May to Shareholders of record of the 14th day of April, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

L. P. ROBERTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, March 28, 1949.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 249

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1949 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the SECOND day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 11th March 1949

reserves. The company's subsidiary, Summit King Mines, Nevada, resumed operations in February, and showed a 1948 net profit of $22,696. When conditions warrant such undertakings it is proposed to carry out reconstruction and mill enlargement at other holdings of Bralorne.

•

No work was done during 1948 on the properties of Lexindin Gold Mines, in the Indin Lake area, Northwest Territories, and no outside work was undertaken, states K. J. Springer, president, in the annual report. Further financing is largely contingent upon results of development now proceeding on properties along the same structure and upon improvements in conditions affecting the gold industry.

•

It is possible Macassa Mines might resume dividend payments later this year. R. A. Bryce, president, told shareholders at the annual meeting that since the year end bank loans had been reduced from $400,000 to $300,000, with a similar reduction of $100,000 likely to be made this month, and the whole loan probably paid off by early summer. Broken ore reserves are the highest in the company's history. Net profit in the first quarter this year was approximately $83,000, as compared with $17,000 in the like period of 1948, when the mine was hampered by power restrictions.

•

A net profit of $226,220, including cost-aid of $90,000, equivalent to 6.9 cents per share, is shown by Upper Canada Mines for 1948, despite power shortages in late winter and in the fall, plus a summer labor shortage. This compares with $141,640, or 4.3 cents per share in the eight months period ended December 31, 1947. The company's fiscal year previously ended April 30. The balance sheet shows current assets of $862,956 as against current liabilities of $108,565. Ore conditions on the 1,375, 1,500 and 1,625-foot levels were found satisfactory and exceeded expectations, R. J. Henry, general manager, states. The reason for failure to find large blocks of ore on the 1,750-foot horizon before the end of the year is obscure, he adds, but it is not believed to be due to a reduction in the intensity of silification.

•

The ore position at McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines was greatly improved during the last half of 1948, both as to tonnage and grade, the annual report reveals. Production for the year was increased to $713,112 from $693,498 in the previous 12 months, but a net loss of $6,167 was shown, compared with a profit of $8,346. The company will receive an estimated $87,722 under the gold mining assistance act. The chief development from the increased diamond drilling program has been the discovery of a large new orebody in the central area between the north and south mines, at the 10th level. Working capital of $481,488 was slightly better.

•

Campbell Red Lake Mines, subsidiary of Dome Mines, is expected to come into production during the first half of this year. Ore reserves blocked out at the end of the year were estimated to be 320,756 tons, nearly double that of the previous year, grading $16.20 per ton. This includes 45,956 tons grading $11.43 on the surface dump. The shaft has been deepened for a further four levels at 150-foot intervals to a depth of 1,150 feet. C. W. Michel, president, Dome Mines, states that advances to Campbell may exceed earlier estimates by $600,000 due to delays in receipt of construction materials and to the higher costs of equipment generally. "However," he adds, "the extent and grade of the proven reserves of this subsidiary are such that we expect that loan repayment will be prompt once production is under way."

•

In the six-month period ending December 31, 1948, Lake Shore Mines had net earnings, inclusive of cost-aid, of $823,860, equal to 41.19 cents per share, which compares with 29.8 cents in the corresponding six months of the previous fiscal year, and 60.39 cents per share for the entire 12 months of that year, which ended June 30, 1948. In spite of adverse conditions, the Lake Shore mine stands today in even better physical condition than in 1939, A. L. Blomfield, president, states in a report covering operations for the six months. The mine, he continues, is ready to take advantage of a return to fair marketing conditions. According to Mr. Blomfield, if there were a period of reasonably stabilized prices, costs of the operation might be got more nearly on a parity with those of 1939. The Lake Shore head credits the employment of displaced persons from Europe with saving a situation which threatened to close the mine at a time when other labor replacements were not available.

•

It is expected that final figures covering 1948 development results at the Consolidated Beattie Gold Mines, Duparquet township, northwestern Quebec, will show 2,260,000 tons of gold ore in reserve, grading $4.06 per ton, C. Glenn Hunter, vice-president states. During the year an operating profit was made, including the government cost aid allowance, despite a heavy ore development program and rising costs of labor and materials. Present milling rate is 1,300 tons daily, while installed milling capacity is 1,800 tons per day, so that the company has reserve capacity awaiting more favorable factors to obtain in labor, supply costs and gold price. Mr. Hunter points out that the immense ore potential existing along almost three miles of favorable structure, opened by three shafts and a series of levels, could be brought into play within a relatively short period when conditions warranted.

•

An expansion program, involving the immediate duplication of the present grinding and flotation capacity, a larger primary crusher, and, eventually, more hoisting capacity, has been announced for Cochenour Willans Gold Mines. When the additional equipment is installed, it is the intention to mill up to 300 tons a day, a tonnage the directors believe is warranted in view of what they describe as "the highly satisfactory manner in which the No. 2 shaft area is opening up." The additional capacity, however, is not expected to be used until the fall, and it is believed by late fall the directors will be in a position to consider a further step-up to 350 tons a day.

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DIVIDEND NO. 43

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on May 16, 1949, to shareholders of record at close of business April 29, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

April 6, 1949.

BURNS & CO. LIMITED
Quarterly Dividend

The second quarterly dividend of 30c a share on Class "A" and "B" shares of Burns & Co. Limited will be paid April 28th, 1949, to all shareholders of record as of April 9th, 1949.

National Trust Company Limited is the Transfer Agent, with offices at Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

BURNS & CO. LIMITED
R. J. Dinning,
President.

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA showed a seasonal contraction between January 1 and February 1 but was above the level of a year ago, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 19,857 establishments in the eight leading industries whose working forces on February 1 totalled 1,988,007.

The decline from January was 2.4 per cent, but the rise over a year earlier was 1.1 per cent. Despite the decline from January, the weekly salaries and wages distributed rose 1.6 per cent to $85,029,000.

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The index number of industrial production in January was down 6.8 points from the December level but up 1.1 points above January last year. (D.B.S.)

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Increased number of claims for unemployment insurance benefit were filed in local offices throughout Canada in February as compared with the same month last year. (D.B.S.)

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The cost-of-living index receded three-tenths of a point between February 1 and March 1. This decline, the second in succession, brought the index four-tenths of a point below the index peak of 159.6. It was, however, 8.4 points above March 1 last year. The latest index stood at 159.2 as compared with 159.5 at February 1, 159.6 at January 1, and 150.8 a year ago. It was 57.9 per cent above the August, 1939 level. (D.B.S.)

•

The world breadgrain harvest in 1948 is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at an aggregate of 8.1 billion bushels of wheat and rye as compared with 7.3 billion in the preceding year. This is slightly larger than the 1935-39 average and about 10 per cent larger than in 1947.

Wheat production is placed at 6.4 billion bushels compared with 5.8 billion in 1947; and rye, 1.7 billion bushels compared with 1.5 billion. Last year's wheat production was slightly above the 1935-39 period, due principally to substantial increases in the acreage and yield of wheat in the United States. Some increase was also indicated for Australia, Asia and Africa, but production in South America, Europe and the U.S.S.R. was still below pre-war levels. (D.B.S.)

•

Newfoundland has a gainfully occupied population, 14 years of age and over, totalling 112,508 at October 1, 1945, date of the last Newfoundland census. The 1945 total compares with 88,710 in 1935, making an increase of nearly 27 per cent in the number gainfully occupied in the 10-year period. (D.B.S.)

•

Output of pig iron, ferro-alloys and steel ingots during February continued the gains over last year reported for January, while steel castings, slightly down in January, also advanced. (D.B.S.)

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Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in February were substantially above the low figure for January and moderately higher than in the corresponding month last year. (D.B.S.)

•

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ending March 26 totalled 73,172 cars compared with 72,991 in the preceding week and 68,813 cars in the corresponding week last year.

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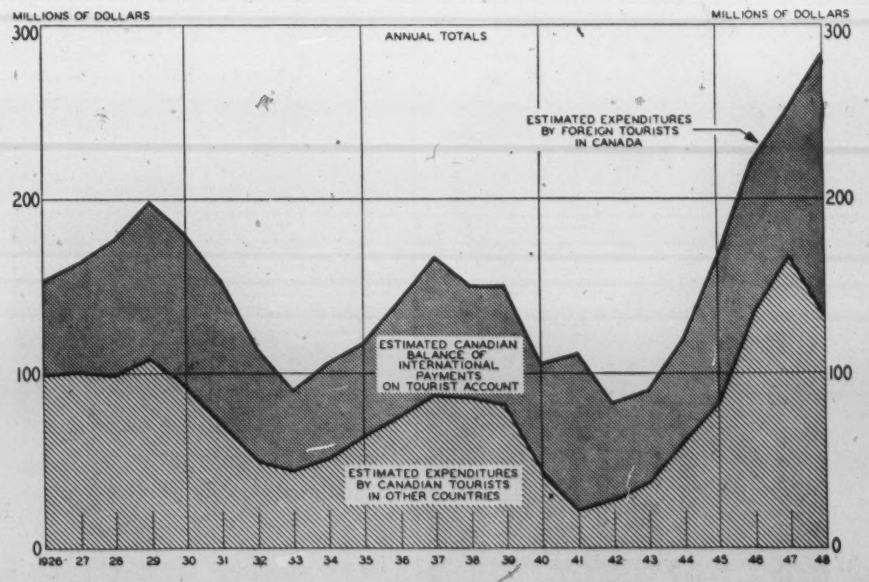
Sales of department stores in February were valued at $50,128,000, showing an increase of nine per cent over the corresponding month last year. (D.B.S.)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MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
ANNUAL TOTALS
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ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES BY FOREIGN TOURISTS IN CANADA
ESTIMATED CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS ON TOURIST ACCOUNT
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES BY CANADIAN TOURISTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES
1926 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48

CANADA'S BALANCE OF TOURIST PAYMENTS is graphed above, represented by the shaded portion between Canadian spending abroad and foreign spending in Canada. (Bank of Canada *Statistical Summary*.)

These Factors Slow Growth Of White Collar Unions

By SHEILA MacQUEEN

The slow development of white collar unions emphasizes the different relationship between the position of the industrial worker and the white collar worker. One is "class conscious", the other "career conscious". Miss MacQueen, who is a teaching fellow in industrial relations at the University of Toronto, outlines the problems of white collar unionism.

"A UNION is a bread and butter business. It's $2.00 nylons instead of $1.25 nylons. It's meat on your table every single night instead of only one night a week."

In these words a union organizer, appealing for membership at a meeting of white collar workers, describes the basic motives underlying trade unionism. Yet, in recent years, the development of unionism among white collar workers has been much slower than among industrial workers, despite the fact that the most glaring examples of declining real wages are to be found in the white collar field.

In Toronto, in 1947, the average hourly earnings of a female sausage maker were 72 cents as compared with 52 cents for a female sales clerk. Why then, if a union is really a bread and butter business, has unionization made comparatively little progress in the field in which presumably there is greatest need for it?

Joining a union is always to some extent a protest against management and management's authority. The union member may feel that his interests conflict with management's interests, or he may merely feel that management does not know his needs and that the union is therefore necessary as a channel of communication. Traditionally, however, the white collar worker has enjoyed a close relationship with management and has identified his interest with that of the company. His fear of joining a union is not so much a fear of retaliation by the employer as it is a fear of disrupting this established relationship with management. Considerable dissatisfaction with company policy may not overcome this fear.

The white collar worker has always been closer to management than the industrial worker, — closer in attitude, social class, economic function and working place. Both vice-president and sales clerk are intellectual workers rather than manual workers. Their business suits symbolize a social and economic status higher than that of the overalled worker. They tend to have a similar outlook or philosophy, which may extend even to their evaluation of trade unionism.

White collar jobs are usually organized in a long step-like progression with only a few workers on each step. On this staircase, from office boy to president, there are a great number of jobs, varying in responsibility, in job title and in wage. This very diversity tends to divide white collar workers from one another and makes common action difficult. At the same time, it focuses interest on advancement. Promotion is relatively easy in a job structure of this type, so this desire to get ahead is strengthened.

Social Leader

"What the boss thinks" is important to all workers, but for the white collar worker the immediate boss is not only a business superior, he is often also an informal social leader giving advice on a wide range of matters. Outside the job the industrial worker may not be greatly influenced by the opinions of his foreman, but the white collar worker, because he wants to move up, looks for leadership to those above him. Naturally they seldom lead in the direction of the union.

Unionization among white collar workers is much more widespread in Great Britain and the United States than it is among Canadian workers in the same class. Nevertheless in Canada such dissimilar organizations as the Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' International Union of America and the Federation of Employee-Professional Engineers and Assistants have carried on collective bargaining for their membership.

In the white collar field there are two distinct types of organization. There is the association based on a common skill, such as is seen among musicians, motion picture operators and hairdressers. In addition, there are single unions covering a broad occupational range. These would include the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union of America and the United Office and Professional Workers of America. Many of the skilled associations developed within the white collar group itself. The broader unions, however, are an extension of trade unionism from industry.

The contrasting problems of a union of production workers and one of white collar workers are strikingly illustrated by the fact that a number of retail unions have found it very difficult to enforce the hours of work agreed to in their contracts. This was not because the employees came to work *too late* but because they came *too early* to impress their supervisors. The unions feel that hours must be observed in the interests of the group, in spite of the ambitions of individual workers.

Mid-Way

Here is probably the white collar union's greatest problem: achieving a mid-position between "career consciousness" and "class consciousness," and reconciling these two attitudes within the union. In most production unions class or group consciousness is strong and career consciousness relatively weak. The individual identifies himself with the group and seeks advancement through advancement of the group. Among white collar workers the custom, in the past at least, has been to rely more on individual action than on group activity.

In moving from the production field to the white collar field unions are consequently finding it necessary to adjust their organization and methods. An example is the frequent inclusion of managers of chain grocery stores in retail unions. The hierarchy of the store is recognized and the career ambitions of the individual given scope within the union itself.

What of the future development of unionism among white collar workers?

As white collar groups in a company increase in size, the workers will turn increasingly to trade unionism. In a small organization the "boss" is well known to the workers and there is no problem of communication. But with a large group there is much the same separation from management as has occurred in the case of the industrial worker. This lack of contact leads to misunderstanding and to a desire on the part of the worker for a formal means of presenting his views, especially where he is also conscious of an economic problem.

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Notice is hereby given that the Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fourth day of July, 1949, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any insurance company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fourth day of July, 1949.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 28th day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

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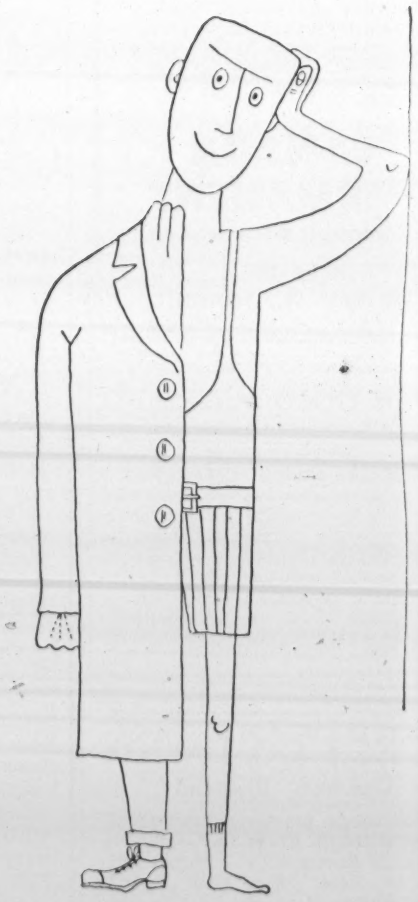

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Safety Precautions Against Fire Needed In Hospital Buildings

By GEORGE GILBERT

To a large extent the safety to life from fire in hospitals, schools and other institutional buildings depends upon the provision of ample and properly protected, clearly indicated and readily accessible means of speedy egress from the premises.

Accordingly, one requirement that should be insisted upon in every case is that such buildings must be constructed or, in the case of existing buildings, remodelled in such a manner that flame and suffocating smoke cannot spread through the structure with excessive rapidity.

MOST of the disastrous fires occurring in hospitals, hotels, schools and similar structures with heavy loss of life and property are due to faulty construction, lack of proper fire protection equipment, and the carelessness and negligence of those in charge. After every such catastrophe there is an immediate public demand for more effective safety measures so as to prevent a recurrence of this needless waste of life and property.

It is not always recognized that safety to life in such buildings depends to a large extent upon the provision of ample and properly protected, clearly indicated and readily accessible means of speedy egress from the premises. Therefore one requirement which should be insisted upon in every case is that all such structures must be constructed—or, if already constructed, must be remodelled—in such a manner that smoke and flame cannot spread with excessive rapidity.

Fire Safety Attainable

Although there is no such thing as absolute fire safety, that is no reason why every structure to be occupied by human beings should not be built or remodelled so as to make safety to its occupants reasonably sure in case of fire. To what extent a reasonable degree of safety can be established by statute or lawful regulation is a matter of opinion. As safety from fire is something which is closely associated with our daily life, nearly every one has views upon the subject.

However, the fact that such disasters keep on taking place is evidence that there are still many persons who have little or no conception of the seriousness of the fire problem in these institutions in their communities, and who must accordingly have it brought forcibly home to them before they can be persuaded to take the necessary remedial action.

It must be admitted that the modern trend in hospital and school building construction shows a distinct improvement over that of three or four decades ago, but there are still a large number of such structures in existence in which the problem of fire safety has not received sufficient consideration. While the exterior walls may be of a substantial construction in many cases, giving the appearance of fire safety, the interior is often highly combustible, "built to burn" as the saying is.

In some cities, of course, much has been done to increase the safety of the older hospital and school buildings, by equipping them with automatic sprinklers and by adopting other safety measures. But the fact remains that fires in institutional buildings in Canada continue to occur at the rate of more than one a day. In the year 1947, the latest for which government figures are available, there were 649 such fires in this country, involving a property loss of $2,675,035. During the ten-year period, 1938 to 1947 inclusive, there were 6,646 such fires, while the property loss totalled $22,973,638. In some of these fires there was also heavy loss of life, although the number of lives lost in institutional fires in the ten-year period is not shown separately in the official statistics, but the total number of lives lost in the period was 3,211, of whom 1,307 were men, 654 women, and 1,250 children.

As to the causes of fires in institutional buildings, a tabulation made some time ago by the National Fire Protection Association of 184 such fires showed that 39 were due to faulty electrical equipment or wiring; 19 to sparks on roofs; 13 were incendiary; 11 were due to furnaces, stoves, boilers and their pipes; 7 to careless smoking; 7 to defective chimneys and flues; 7 to ignition of grease or flammable liquids on stoves; 3 to defective oil burners; 3 to lightning; 2 to careless use of matches; 2 to escaping gas ignited; while 49 were due to unknown causes.

Where lives have been lost in these fires, the large majority of deaths have taken place because of the lack of adequate or properly arranged exits. In cases where there was more than one exit available the arrangement was often such that the fire cut off both exits. In a number of such fires the heavy loss of life was due to the fact that the fire started at night when most of the occupants were asleep and the flames and smoke spread with such rapidity that many were trapped and had no chance of escape.

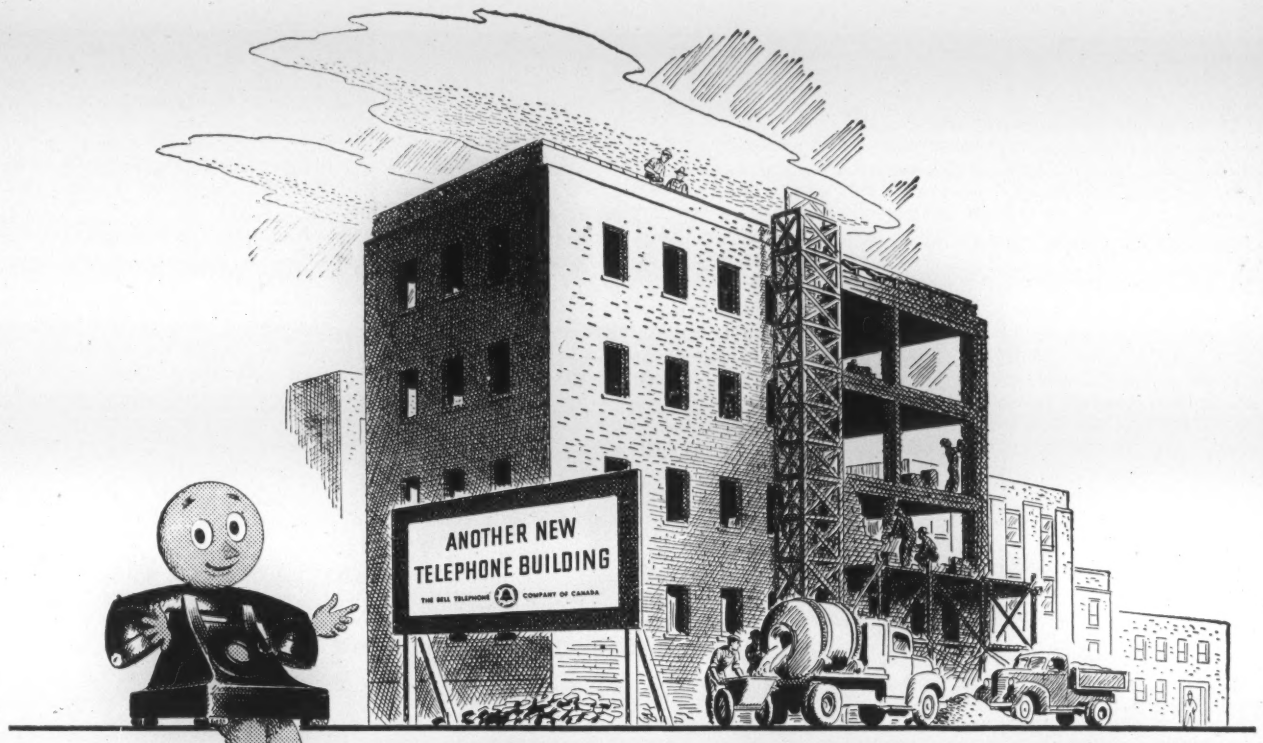
No Excuse For Neglect

There is no valid excuse for neglect of fire safety in hospitals, schools, orphanages, asylums, or other institutional buildings, or places of public assembly, as ample information is available at little or no cost as to the proper construction and protection of such structures. Those who desire to construct a fire-safe building or to remodel an existing building in the interest of fire safety can easily obtain information as to the best methods to follow.

As has often been pointed out before, safety to life in institutions of this character requires: 1. Proper construction of buildings; 2. Adequate exits; 3. Careful housekeeping and protection against fire hazards; 4. A competent staff having sufficient personnel on duty at all times.

With regard to the problem of safe egress from buildings in case of fire, it differs from many of the usual engineering problems of fire protection, because in addition to the physical factors, such as building construction and arrangement, there are the highly uncertain indefinite factors of human behavior in case of fire emergency. Moreover, it is not possible to make laboratory tests to determine the efficiency of fire escapes, stairways and other exits at a time of fire.

It is necessary that all stairways, elevator shafts and other vertical openings should be protected by enclosures, except in buildings not more than two storeys in height of fire resistive construction or protected by a complete automatic sprinkler system installed and maintained in accordance with standard requirements.



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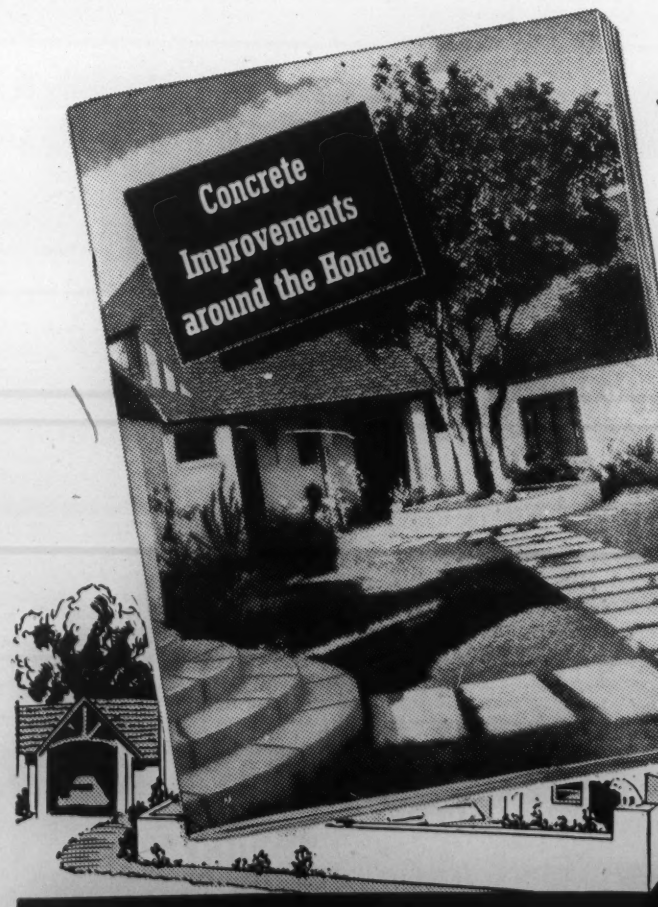
IN THREE SHORT YEARS, despite labour and material shortages, we have put up 50 new telephone buildings and greatly enlarged 50 others. Altogether we have added 444,000 square feet of space to help in the big expansion and improvement program which is making your telephone service better all the time.

Building costs have gone up 45% in these three years. Yet, up to now, despite rising costs on all sides there has been no increase in the basic telephone rates established 22 years ago. Few things give you so much real value at such low cost as your telephone.

We've broken all records, but there are still orders we haven't been able to fill. We will keep right on working and building to make your telephone service a bigger bargain than ever — to continue to provide more and better service at the lowest possible cost.



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Business Briefs

AN INCREASE OF 16 PER CENT in the total value of the company's 1948 sales of chemical products as compared with 1947 was announced today in the annual report of Canadian Industries Ltd. Net income, after payments of taxes totalling $4,351,000, was $7,728,000, an increase of eight per cent over the previous year. Common share earnings were $1.06 compared with 98 cents in 1947, but dividends remained unchanged at 75 cents a share.

In order to provide for the plant expansion program and greater working capital requirements, $2,150.000 was retained within the company as compared with $1,586,000 in 1947. Expenditures for new plants and extensions during 1948 totalled $3,932,000, bringing to $58,562.000 the investment in plants, buildings, equipment and land. It was pointed out that "The greater part of the company's postwar plant expansion program was not in full operation until 1948 and the company had not previously received any appreciable return on a large part of the capital outlays made in preceding years."

•

LONG a leader in its line, the American Automobile Insurance Company, incorporated in 1911, of which Shaw & Begg, Ltd., are Canadian managers, maintained its leading position during the past year. Its total admitted assets at the end of 1948 amounted to $60,028,439, compared with $53.921,202 at the end of the previous year. Its reserve for unearned premiums totaled $17,983,098, compared with $16,491,212 at the end of 1947. Its surplus as regards policyholders amounted to $20,219,956, compared with $18,096,828 at the end of 1947. Its net surplus over capital, reserves and all liabilities at the end of 1948 amounted to $18,219,956, compared with $16,096,828 at the end of 1947.

•

CANADA WIRE and Cable Co. Ltd. report a net profit of $1,364,771 earned during the year 1948. This compares with an estimated net profit of $420,000 reported for the first half of the year and with $1,474,516 earned during 1947. The level of earnings in both 1948 and 1947 are tempered with the fact that inventory gains, after taxes, accounted for approximately $300,000 in 1948 and approximately $700,000 in 1947.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL (West Indies) Steamships (Ltd.), for the calendar year 1948, report that freight revenue amounted to $6,546,770, a decrease of $818,361 or 11 per cent from the previous year. Passenger revenue amounted to $962,887, an increase of $523,088 over the previous year, mainly due to the operation of the "Lady Nelson" and "Lady Rodney" for the full year 1948; these vessels having resumed service in July and August 1947.

Operating expenses were again much higher. The 1947 expenses included $700.000 representing the balance of the reconversion and overhaul costs of the two "Lady" vessels on their return from war service. Omitting this special item the increase in expenses amounted to $992,421 or 15.7 per cent. This increase is due to higher costs for labor, materials, stevedoring and other port services, and to the full year's operation of the "Lady Nelson" and "Lady Rodney."

•

THE ANNUAL REPORT of Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd. states earnings before bond interest and other charges amounted to $8,492,829. The net profit for the year after all charges including provision for income taxes of $2,286,165 and provision for contingency and inventory reserves of $479,788 amounted to $3,377,622.

Regular dividends on the preferred stock at the rate of $2.00 per share were declared. For the third quarter the dividend on the common stock was increased from 25c per share to 50c per share and this increased rate was continued for the fourth quarter, making a total of $1.50 per share declared during the year on the common stock. Total dividend appropriations for the year were $819,254.

Capital expenditures during the year amounted to $5,963,644. It is anticipated that approximately $4,000,000 will be spent on capital account during the current year. As at December 31, 1948, working capital aggregated $8,000,250. Aggregate payments on account of the contributory pension plan from its inception to the end of 1948 amounted to $1,143,134, of which $379,304 was charged against 1948 operations. At the year-end 1,969 employees were participating in the plan. During the year 34 employees who were members of the plan retired and commenced to draw pensions.

Earned surplus increased by $2,645,786 after crediting $87,418 refundable portion of 1942 excess profits tax.

•

THE REPORT of the Steel Co. of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1948, states that after providing for all expenses, depreciation and taxes, the net profit from the operations of the company and its subsidiaries, amounted to $7,903,586. Adding the net income from. and profit on sales of securities of $148,984, and deducting interest on debentures and secured notes of $591,475, the total net profit for the year was $7,461,095, equal to $10.36 per share of the combined issued shares of preference and ordinary stock, compared with $7.73 for the previous year.

•

DONALD R. MOFFAT, vice-president and general manager of Moffats Ltd. announces the awarding of the steel contract for the erection of a new $250,000.00 addition to present range manufacturing facilities. Further plans under construction in the Moffat expansion program are for the manufacturing of modern kitchen equipment, which can be effectively distributed through the company's nation-wide sales organization.

Norman D. Moffat, vice-president of Moffat's Ltd. will coordinate export trade policies and sales activities of both Moffats Limited and the new subsidiary, Moffat Overseas Ltd., London, England.

•

NET EARNINGS of $102,390, equal to $2.04 per share, are reported by Wool Combing Corp. of Canada Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1948, compared with $83,762, or $1.67 a share, for 1947. Dividends of $1.60 a share were paid and earned surplus at the end of 1948 totalled $331,943. The gross received in 1948 was higher than in any year in history, reports Lord Barnby, president. The improvement was partly a result of some upward adjustments of the tariffs charged for the company's services — the first such revision since 1940. However, this increased gross revenue was offset to a great extent by higher wages and other operating expenses.

•

NET EARNINGS of $1,588,116, or $2.28 per share, are reported by Page-Hersey Tubes, Ltd., for the year 1948. Profits are after all charges, including plant replacement and contingency reserves, and compare with $1,258,746, or $1.81 a share, for 1947. Dividends of $1,144,173, or $1.65 per share, were paid during the year and at December 31, 1948, profit and loss account totalled $2,889,872.

Billings for 1948 were the second highest in history, being exceeded only by 1941 in dollar volume, reports A. W. Holmested, president. The backlog of orders is even greater than last year and, while there are indications that some steel products may be in more plentiful supply later in the year, it appears that a good market for tubular products is assured for 1949. Production of pipe continues to be governed by the availability of steel. The company is unable to assume export commitments because of the shortage of pipe in Canada.

•

SALES TOTALLING $168,288,888 in 1948 set a new peacetice record for Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., according to the annual report. This figure was 12.7 per cent above the previous record, established in 1947, and compares with an average annual sales volume for the five pre-war years, 1935-39, of $44,171,141.

After provision of $1,000,000 against the contingency of a decline in inventory values, net profit for 1948 was $7,969,535, equal to $4.80 a share. This compared with a net profit of $5,996,003, equal to $3.61 a share, for 1947; and with the annual average net profit of $2.75 a share for the three postwar years, 1946-48. The 1935-39 average net profit was $3,067,293, or $1.84 a share.

The net profit in 1948 was equal to 4.73 per cent of sales volume, which compares with 4.01 per cent in 1947; with an average of 3.27 per cent for the three postwar years; and with an average of 6.94 per cent for the prewar years 1935 to 1939 inclusive.

•

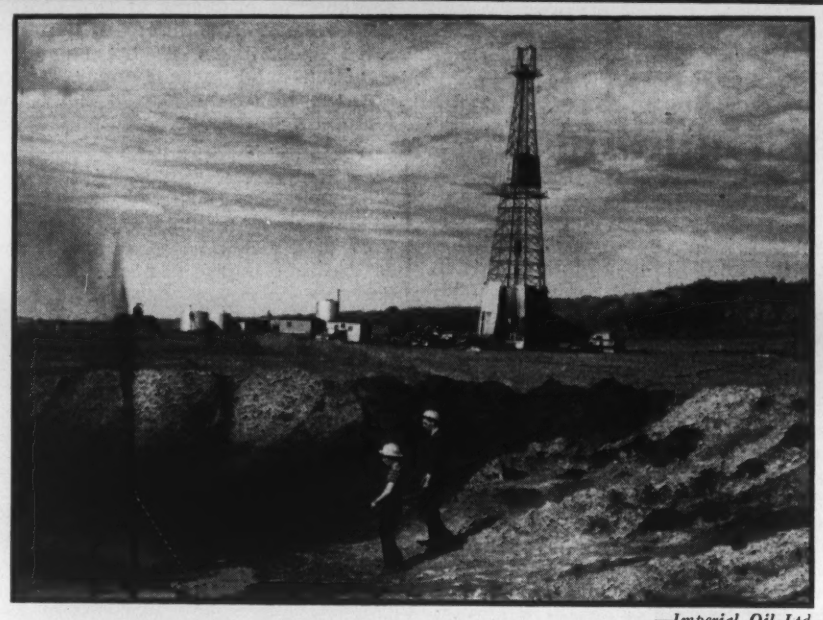
ALUMINIUM LIMITED and consolidated subsidiaries reached new peacetime levels in 1948 with total sales of $208 million and net earnings of $27,329,642, equivalent to $7.34 per common share, as compared with $4.30 per share in 1947, according to recent financial statements.

In 1948, for the first time, the accounts of Saguenay Power Co., Ltd., and subsidiaries have been consolidated in the accounts of Aluminium Ltd., following an additional investment in the power company during the year. Aluminium Ltd. now owns 93.6 per cent of the outstanding common shares of Saguenay Power Co., compared to 73.6 per cent at the end of 1947.

Earnings in 1947 were $16,024,291 or $4.30 per share. The 1947 figure was after providing a reserve of $4,142.445 against pre-war investments in former enemy and occupied territory.

•

NET PROFITS of the Great Lakes Paper Co. Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1948, after all charges including inventory reserve of $303,691, amounted to $1,983,800, equal on providing for Class "A" and "B" dividends to $4.05 a share on the common. This compares with net income of $1,805,159 for 1947 or $3.59 a common share. Operating profit for 1948 was $5,338,070, compared with $5,335,435, while $1,139,299 was provided for depreciation and depletion and $1,530,000 for income taxes. Earned surplus, after payment of $1,001,079 in dividends ($2.50 on Class "A," $1.20 on Class "B" and $1.60 on common) was increased by $982,720 to $3,818,236.



—*Imperial Oil Ltd.*

DRILLING CREW members watching a spray of oil and gas from Imperial's Redwater No. 1 well flare line. The flare disposes of the mud, oil and gas which come to surface first when a well is brought in.

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Aesop 1949

2000 YEARS AGO AESOP SAID:

A dying farmer called his two sons to his bedside and said, "All that I leave you is to be found in our vineyard".

The two sons, believing their father referred to a buried treasure, set to work and turned over the soil in the vineyard. They found no treasure, but this thorough tillage so strengthened the vines that they yielded a finer vintage and the sons were more than repaid for their efforts.

INDUSTRY SOMETIMES PAYS UNEXPECTED DIVIDENDS...

We are emerging from a period of industrial unrest . . . a period which taught us the folly of inactivity due to shut-downs and prolonged strikes.

An enlightened labour group now favours on-the-job mediation of its problems. As a result, production is increasing and we see a gradual stabilization of prices with the odd case of actual decrease in prices. Unfortunately, however, there are those who still strive to foment unrest and dissatisfaction among the labour groups in an attempt to retard industry. And this group offers in return promises as unreal as the thought of buried treasure.

Our forefathers bequeathed to us real treasure . . . material treasure gained through industry operated on a free and competitive basis . . . spiritual treasure gained through freedom of worship and speech.

Therefore, let us work together to attain that which has proved itself sound for centuries . . . scorning that which is an untried ideology spawned within a single generation.

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